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Opportunity.

In harvest time, when fields and woods
Outdazzle sunset's glow,
And scythes clang music through the land,
It is too late to sow.
Too late! too late!
It is too late to sow.

In wintry days, when weary earth
Lies cold in pulseless sleep,
With not a blossom on her shroud,
It is too late to reap.
Too late! too late!
It is too late to reap.

When blue-eyed violets are astir,
And new-born grasses creep,
And young birds chirp, then sow betimes,
And thou betimes shalt reap.
Then sow! then sow!
And thou betimes shalt reap.

"Strike While the Iron's Hot."

Strike while the iron's hot!
Strike—and with a will;
He is no skillful smith
Who lets the iron chill.
Ere the iron hardens, strike,
Shape it to what shape you like,
To the scythe, or knife, or sword,
To slay, or heal, or mow the sward.

Strike while the iron's hot,
Strike with hand and heart;
Quickly turn the bar,
And smile on every part.
Bring the sledge down with a swing
Till it makes the anvil ring.
So great master workmen wrought,
So struck the iron while 'twas hot.

So, when the time is ripe
To act, or think, or say,
The precious moment seize
Before it pass away.
Shape the action to your ends,
As the smith the iron bends;
Let the word and let the thought
Promptly into deed be wrought.

Strike while the iron's hot,
Or do not strike at all;
Strokes the cold bar will break,
Not fashion, when they fall.
If you're slow in arm and brain,
All your labor will be in vain.
The quick of head and quick of hand
May rise from serving to command.

—*Sunday Magazine.*

An Unexpected Disclosure.

She had been christened, it appeared, Margaretta Caroline Livingstone; but all this magnificence of nomenclature had contracted itself into the least possible of diminutives—"Et."

This Et was a girl who came to board at Mrs. Gordon's when Vincent and Laura and I had been there about a week.

She arrived one rainy Monday, with half a dozen trunks, an invalid aunt and a huge black Newfoundland dog, whose acquaintance I made almost immediately, after my usual fashion with all and sundry of his lovable race and species.

It was, in fact, through his friendly mediation that I became so soon on friendly terms with his little mistress. When she saw him so ready to lay his paws on my lap and nestle his great head against my shoulder, she seemed to think that no other introduction was necessary.

"Love me—love my dog." It would, I think, have been almost impossible not to comply with the terms of this injunction as applied to Et and Hugo.

There was something pitifully suggestive of the need of human love and companionship in the clinging fondness of the girl for her dumb friend, who, in turn, repaid her with a loyal worship that would shame the depth and breadth of most human devotion.

In one attribute, however, his love partook largely of human weakness—he was rather jealous of his pretty mistress. But this fact I did not discover until there arrived upon the scene a handsome, indolent young man—Et's cousin, three times removed—who came lounging up the gravel walk one sunny morning, and bowed himself lazily into our midst.

Miss Livingstone—Aunt Nettie, as they both called her—received him with a curious darkening of her brows, but with quite a pleasant audible greeting, and Et's blush was lovely to look at as his hand closed over hers.

Hugo, I noticed, retreated instantly to the further end of the veranda, and seemed trying to politely repress involuntary growls.

"This is my cousin, Roger Braide," Et haste[illegible] to present him. "Miss Pyne, [illegible] Nora Pyne, Mr. Vincent Gale."

He[illegible]ed our several acknowledgments, and Vincent instantly elaborated a remark on the weather, with which Mr. Braide brilliantly agreed by saying "Yes," and sinking in a fatigued manner on the nearest chair.

He appeared so bored to begin with, that I quite wondered he had taken the trouble to come to Meadow Farms at all.

That afternoon, when Mr. Braide had taken the aunt out riding to Shelterville, Et found occasion to give me a little overflow of confidence.

Her heart seemed very full, not altogether of pleasurable emotion, although I could see quite a happy light deep down in her innocent hazel eyes.

She had dressed herself in a lovely pink-and-white organdie, with knots of chocolate ribbon, and looked as pretty and picturesque as a girl could wish to look who evidently had given some thought to the subject.

"Your cousin has come to stay some time, I suppose?" I remarked, by way of opening the ball.

We were walking up and down the pretty, quiet country road, over which the shadows of the elms and maples were lying in great cool patches, Hugo blinking at us sleepily from the gateway as we paced to and fro.

"I think he will stay—a while. It is his vacation now. Of course, I had written him a good deal about the place, and how much we were pleased with it, but I did not suppose he would come so soon and so unexpectedly. And Aunt Nettie does not like it a bit."

"But you don't share her feelings in that regard," I said, smiling.

"How do you know?" she asked, quickly, with a simplicity that was refreshing, her face blushing like a wild rose. "Do I show my— Do I seem to be interested in Roger? We have been together all our lives. He is like a brother to me. And, and— Don't laugh, Nora."

We had known each other not quite three weeks at this time, but, with the freemasonry of girls, had pretty well discarded the finer shades of etiquette for a frank comradeship.

"I ask because I want to know. Aunt Nettie would not have him here an hour if she thought—if she supposed—"

"I was only joking, Et!" for her fluttered, anxious manner made me quite repent my innocent remark. "I merely thought it not very likely any girl could be indifferent to the boon of Mr. Braide's society."

"Oh, but I'm not!" she assured me, very much relieved, and very much in earnest. "Of course I'm not indifferent. Far from it! There was quite an affair between Roger and me, and—he—well, he wanted to marry me, Nora. Oh, yes, he was quite wild about me at one time, and Aunt Nettie was raging. She wants to leave me her money, but she thinks Roger is careless and a spendthrift. He isn't at all, but his father was, and so she wants me to promise I will never marry Roger. How can I do that, Nora? I can't—it's impossible. But here, you see, Aunt Nettie never stops about it. She will leave me everything if I will only give her my promise; and if not, she will make her will in favor of strangers. I am her nearest relative, you know."

"If she should die suddenly, everything would come to you, of course, legally?"

"Of course; but she will live a long time yet. She has been like this—no worse, no better—since I was ten years old. Ah, Nora, it has not been all play for me I tell you! I've had many and many a sad hour. We just board here and there without any settled home, and I've never had society nor amusement like other girls. You see for yourself how it is, but my life has been very pleasant since I've been here"—with a grateful squeeze of my arm. "I have had you, and we'll always be friends, won't we, Nora? And you must watch and tell me if you think there is anything noticeable between us—Roger and me, I mean."

"Oh, then the 'affair' is not ended, it would seem. He still wishes to marry you?"

"N—no—not so much of late. At least, he never asks me, but I am sure he loves me just the same."

"How can you be sure, Et?"

"Oh, in a thousand ways. He comes whenever he can, and he writes to me, and—and—oh, I'm sure, Nora, and I know I can never marry any one else, that's certain."

Of this clause I, too, felt tolerably convinced, as I looked at her flushed, earnest face. On the rest of her premises I did not base much faith; and, indeed, Mr. Roger Braide's demeanor was anything but that of an anxious, eager lover.

For some weeks following I had ample opportunity of observing the extent and character of his devotion to my whole-hearted little friend. His listless, half-indifferent air of ownership, his lazy familiarity, the calm assurance and boundless ease with which he occasionally kissed her cheek, or pressed her hand, making nothing of my presence, roused my deep indignation.

That he was fond of her, he allowed to appear before all eyes, except those of his watchful aunt, in whose presence poor Et was doomed to continuous neglect. And that he was calmly and impertinently sure of her, he allowed also to be very plainly inferred.

Poor Et, her young life—that period of time at least—was a perfect tumult of bliss and misery. Her aunt made no objection to Roger's remaining, and indeed, martyrized the young fellow pretty thoroughly in the matter of rides and walks, and almost constant personal attendance upon himself.

Not that I was sorry for him, by any means. Indeed, I felt secretly rejoiced to see him bearing Miss Livingstone's shawls and pillows, and looking as if he would like to lie down on them himself. Et felt for him the greatest commiseration. She seemed to think nothing was so charming in a man as laziness, except the peculiar languid impertinence in which Mr. Braide triumphantly excelled.

We talked a great deal about these three people—Laura and Vincent and I; rather, I talked a good deal, and Laura and Vincent listened.

They were to be married themselves in October, and could not be expected to have very vivid interest in the love affairs of other people; but as far as a betrothed couple can pay attention to anything but each other, they allowed themselves to partake of my deep thought and anxiety for Et and her future.

She was such a loving, tender, soft, confiding, dutiful and sensitive little soul, and her confidence had placed itself so completely in the keeping of her handsome, easy-going, careless cousin, who seemed as if he would be perfectly content to smoke cigarettes and look at her with lazy rapture for the remainder of his natural life.

"Miss Nora," Miss Livingstone said to me abruptly, one morning, when we were sitting tete-a-tete on the shady veranda, while the others were dawdling over the croquet balls on the lawn, "I think you have an honest face"—with her steel gray eyes reading mine. "I believe you would not tell me an untruth. I want you to answer me frankly. Do you think Roger here is in love with his cousin—that he is trying to win her love? In a word, do you think he wishes or intends to marry her? Honor bright, now! I want your candid opinion."

My face may have reddened a little, but I returned her steady gaze.

"Miss Livingstone, since you ask me, of course I must answer sincerely. No, I should not say at all that Mr. Braide is in love with Et, and I am sure he can have no serious thoughts about marriage. A man does not treat a woman he is trying to win as Mr. Braide treats his cousin. He likes her, certainly, but—but I have no patience with him! I should think he would adore her."

Miss Livingstone's face was fairly radiant as I concluded my speech with emphasis.

"Well, well," she said, nodding cheerfully, "you've had opportunities of observing, and you ought to know. I hope sincerely it is as you say. I would be a happy woman if I thought there was nothing between these two but cousinly love. Well, time will prove all, Miss Nora—time will prove all."

Time did, indeed, prove all, and sooner than we could have dreamed. That night, close on midnight, there was a commotion in the apartments occupied by the Livingstones—a sudden moving to and fro and quick footsteps, then Et's hurried, sobbing voice calling loudly, "Nora! Nora! Oh, girls, come quick!"

Luckily, we were undressed and could respond to her summons. We found Miss Livingstone lying on her bed, white and rigid and breathing heavily.

Mrs. Gordon and Et were bending over her, and Roger Braide was standing at the foot of the bed, without a coat on, and looking very handsome minus collar and cravat.

Perhaps his unusual attractiveness was not due so much to undress as to a certain very grave anxiety and pallor on his ordinarily listless countenance.

Et looked up quickly with tears on her face, caught my hand, and held me close at her side.

"I think she is dying," she whispered tremblingly. "A moment ago she fell, and Roger lifted her, and she has not spoken. She does not seem to be conscious of anything. Oh, I think we ought to send for a doctor. She would not have one near her if she knew, but now it seems— Oh, Mrs. Gordon, don't you think we ought to have one now?"

"If you will tell me where to go," began Roger, quickly.

But before he could say more, Miss Livingstone's lips parted, and she spoke:

"No doctor, Et," very slowly yet distinctly came the words. "He could only tell me what I know—the end has come. But"—suddenly her eyes were opened on us, bright and keen—"I want a lawyer. Will Roger be as ready to find one for me?"

We all drew back a little as Roger came forward to the bed.

"I am ready to do anything for you, Aunt Nettie," he said, tenderly, and yet with a curious flush, like that of pride on his face. "It will not be far to seek. Mr. Gale is a lawyer. He can do for you whatever is needful."

"Ah, yes, I forgot," she murmured. "Then ask him to come, and leave me with him, all of you."

So Vincent was aroused from his first sleep, and remained nearly an hour alone with the dying woman.

When we were summoned from the outer room, where we had been waiting in sad expectancy, we saw on the little table beside the bed pens and ink and writing-paper, and in his hand Vincent held a sheet of fooolscap, closely covered with his own fine, clear chirography. His face looked troubled and perplexed, but he addressed us in his usual matter-of-fact tones:

"I have been requested by Miss Livingstone to draw out a second will, entirely contradictory to her first will, already made and witnessed, and which I will also read to you, if necessary, although I think the persons most interested, Mr. Braide and Miss Margaretta Livingstone, are already acquainted with the provisions of that document"—Roger bowed and Et sobbed against my shoulder. "This second paper, I may briefly say, bequeaths to the State all of Miss Mehitable Livingstone's property, without reservation or exception, under conditions which you will understand when I read the will, as I now propose to do. I will then require the signature of all persons present as witnesses thereof."

Vincent's legal calmness amazed me so that I could scarcely breathe, and I began to feel that I actually hated him.

Here was the dying woman, with her eager, terrible face, my poor Et trembling and sobbing, and all the rest of us more or less dissolved in tears; and here was Roger standing up so proud and sorrowful-looking, and that imperturbable Vincent, so cool and glib, in the midst of it all!

Before he could begin to read the will, however, Miss Livingstone spoke out again, clearly and firmly.

"You understand, Et, that it requires only word from you. Promise me that you will never marry Roger—promise now. The will is made that gives you all—all! Oh, child, say yes. For your own good, Et—for your own safety?"

Roger Braide made a sudden, quick movement, as if he would start forward and speak; but Et curbed him with a touch of her little fingers on his wrist.

Then she went close to the bed and took her aunt's hand in both her own.

"Dear, dear Aunt Nettie," she said, brokenly, "you have been good to me, but—but I can't obey you; I can't promise not to marry, for Roger—for we are married already. We have been married since early spring."

A swift, awful change went over the pale face on the pillows; the keen gray eyes were closed.

"Forgive me—forgive me!" poor Et sobbed, passionately. "Don't leave me any money. I don't want anthing, only forgive me! Oh, Aunt Nettie, you must. You can't leave me this way. I am so sorry—so sorry!"

There was no answer; but two great tears rolled slowly from between the shut eyelids and down the wrinkled cheeks. The hand that Et held so lovingly lay passive in her clasp. After a while, with a great effort, Aunt Nettie murmured:

"The will! Give me the second will!"

When it was placed in her fingers she tore it quietly in two.

"Mr. Gale must have a hundred dollars for his trouble, Et," was all she said. Then, with a little motion of her hand she summoned Roger, and joined his hand with Et's.

I shall never forget her expression as she looked up, dumbly, into his young, handsome face.

"Yes, yes, Aunt Nettie," he answered, quickly, fervently, as if to spoken words. "God is my witness, I will be good to her. I will shield her from every care—from every trouble"—and for the first time he too broke into tears, with his head on his young wife's slender shoulder.

* * * * *

Et and I are still fast friends, and I am constrained to admit that I have grown to like Roger very much indeed. Certainly I see no cause to complain of any lack of devotion to his little wife. I think I never saw so happy a couple.

"You see, dear," Et says, in her old, earnest way, her eyes following her husband as he goes sauntering lazily about the grounds of their pretty French villa, with Hugo at his heels—"you see, dear, you did not understand Roger, and I could not explain; but it used to hurt me terribly to see that you misjudged him. Of course, being married makes such a difference. We were perfectly sure nothing could separate us, and besides we had lived through a good many raptures before you knew us. We were beginning to feel quite like old married people then, when you were accusing Roger of being a lukewarm lover. I am glad you have changed your opinion. I think you really do appreciate him now. Dear old Hugo, too! Do you remember how cross he used to be about Roger, and his awful growling if the dear old fellow only took my hand a minute. Look there, he follows him about all day like that. I believe he loves Roger now almost as much as I do!"

Charlotte Cushman's Spirit.

The following anecdote illustrates Miss Cushman's decision and nerve. At the the National theater, Boston, during the season of 1851-52, as she was playing Romeo to the Juliet of Miss Anderton, in the midst of one of the most romantic passages between the lovers, some person in the house sneezed in such a manner as to attract the attention of the whole audience, and every one knew that the sneeze was artificial and derisive. Miss Cushman instantly stopped the dialogue, and led Miss Anderton off the stage, as a cavalier might lead a lady from a place where an insult had been offered her. She then returned to the footlights and said in a clear, firm voice: "Some man must put that person out or I shall be obliged to do it myself." The fellow was taken away; the audience rose en masse and gave three cheers for Miss Cushman, who recalled her companion and proceeded with the play as if nothing had happened.

Skinned Alive.

Six robbers, armed to the teeth, made their appearance recently at the castle of a nobleman near Bares, in Hungary, and by threats obtained a carriage and horses, with which they at once drove to the barracks of the Pandours, or Croat regiment. Here they overpowered the quartermaster, bound him, and placing him in the carriage, hurried him off to a neighboring wood. Arrived here they suspended him to a tree, and, pulling out their long knives, proceeded to cut the skin from his body. They then sent back the carriage to its owner, telling the driver to make known that they had flayed the Pandour officer because, some time before, he had caused a member of their band to be shot.

Somebody has invented a rubber-headed tack. You can miss it with a hammer just as well as one of the common kind.

FOR THE LADIES.

Mistress of the Robe and Maids of Honor to the Queen.

In the lord chamberlain's department are the mistress of the robes, with a salary of £500; the groom of the robes, with £800 (and a clerk, a messenger, and a furrier as assistants), and eight ladies of the bedchamber. The duties of the latter consist in waiting on her Majesty for a fortnight at a time in rotation; thus each lady being called upon three times a year for this duty. Following these in rank are the eight maids of honor, who represent a very old institution in connection with royalty. In 1625, shortly after his marriage with Henrietta, of France, Charles I. issued the following rules for the guidance of the maids:" The queen's maids of honor are to come into the presence chamber before 11 of the clock and go to prayers; and after prayers to attend until the queen be set at dinner. Again, at 2 o'clock to return into the said chamber, and there to remain until supper time. And when they shall be retired into their chamber, they admit of no man to come there, and that they go not at any time out of the court without leave asked of the lord chamberlain of her majesty, and that the mother of the maids see all the orders concerning the maids duly observed as she will answer to the contrary." Nowadays the queen's maids of honor do not have such restrictions placed on their liberty, and merely take their turn, two at a time for one month, to attend on her majesty. After these in rank stand the eight bedchamber women, who serve in rotation in the same manner, and are only expected to serve on the state occasions. Henrietta, Duchess of Suffolk, in one of her letters, gives an interesting account of the duties of these "women" in her time. "The bedchamber women came into waiting before she was dressed. The queen often shifted in a morning. If her majesty shifted at noon, the bedchamber lady being by, the bedchamber woman gave the shift to the lady without any ceremony, and the lady put it on. Sometimes likewise, the bedchamber women gave the fan to the lady in the same manner; and this was all that the bedchamber lady did about the queen when she was dressing. When the queen washed her hands, the page of the back stairs brought and set down on the sidetable the basin and ewer. Then the bedchamber woman set it before the queen and knelt on the other side of the table over against the queen, the bedchamber lady only looking on. The bedchamber woman poured the water out of the ewer upon the queen's hands. The bedchamber woman pulled on the queen's gloves when she could not do it herself. The page of the back stairs was called in to put on the queen's shoes," etc. All this is now obsolete; the situations are quite honorary so far as work is concerned. The salaries of the maids of honor and the bedchamber woman are £300 per annum each.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Fashion Notes.

Black braid trims colored dresses.

Large bows are used on low shoes.

Neckerchiefs are tied in large bows.

Berry buttons are used in jet and pearl.

Skirts are narrow, but bustles are large.

India linen is used for white morning dresses.

Surplice necks are stylish and becoming.

Japanese crimped crape is used for bonnets.

Ivory white is the fashionable shade of white.

New pokes poke downward in the forehead.

Diamond-shaped openings are on new corsages.

Breakfast caps are of silk muslin embroidered.

Shoulder capes cross in front in surplice styles.

Small black Neapolitan bonnets are fashionable.

Amvia is the name given to a new and lovely shade of yellowish pink.

In Paris children's stockings must match their dresses; this is obligatory

The designs and colorings of new stockings are artistic in the highest degree

The new satines, and in fact all the new goods, whether printed or woven in figure or flower designs, are accompanied by pieces of the same materials in plaid solid colors, intended for skirts or parts of costumes.

Little boys' "first breeches" suits are now made of sizes for four years old and upward. They consist of short trousers reaching just below the knee, and a long plaited blouse or sack jacket. They come in all light woolen materials for spring wear.

New moire ribbons have canvas-woven edges and sometimes brocaded flower edges in bright vari-colors, on grounds of cream, white, black, and all the shades of red, blue, green, olive and brown that have come in vogue this season.

Handsome bridal sets consisting of three pieces—drawers, chemise and night-robe—are seen in lingerie departments at prices ranging from $30 to $60, according to the amount of lace, fine tucking, stitching, embroidery and feather stitching on the garments.

Braids in fancy patterns, looped cords and brandebourgs of passementerie, trim the fronts of many of the spring costumes, especially those of Gilbert cloth, cheviot, flannel and camel's hair serge. Ornaments to match are used to loop parts of the skirt draperies.

Plaided effects are found in some of the new camel's hair cloths, cashmeres and imperial serges. These plaids are produced by fine lines of the same color just a shade lighter than the ground shade of the material. They may be called invisible plaids or bars.

Very pretty and expensive suits of navy-blue flannel are made up with a kilt skirt, short draped apron and back drapery, and a box-plaited basque unlined. The sleeves also are unlined. These are intended for fatigue costumes to be worn through the entire season.

Sunflower dresses have a huge sunflower embroidered in distinct parts of the fabric, with wide spaces between the flowers or groups. Made up by an artistic—not fashionable—dressmaker, who knows how to manage the design without giving the flower or groups too great prominence, the effect of such dresses is good. Other large flowers are likewise utilized by embroidery for dress purposes.

With the Greeks and Romans, carpentry, especially as applied to war purposes, made great progress. The wooden horse that caused the fall of Troy, the Argonaut's ships and bridge thrown over the Rhine by Cæsar's legions are familiar examples of the results obtained.

During a week of fog in London the mortality increased from the usual rate of 22 per 100 to 35.3 per 100.

SUNDAY READING.

Victor Hugo on Immortality.

I feel in myself the future life. I am like a forest which has been more than once cut down. The new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds. You say the soul is nothing but the resultant of bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul the more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail. Winter is on my head and eternal spring is in my heart. Then I breathe, at this hour, the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets and the roses, as at twenty years. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvelous yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is a history. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose, verse, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode, song—I have tried all. But I feel that I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like so many others, "I have finished my day's work," but I cannot say "I have finished my life." My day's work will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes in the twilight to open with the dawn. I improve every hour, because I love this world as my fatherland, because the truth compels me, as it compelled Voltaire, the human divinity. My work is only a beginning. My monument is hardly above its foundation. I would be glad to see it mounting and mounting forever. The thirst for the infinite proves infinity.

Religious News and Notes.

The total number of churches in Boston is 224.

The Protestant Episcopal church sustains 394 missionaries in its home field, of whom fifty-two labor among the Indians.

In Nebraska, out of 138 churches only fifty have buildings. In Minnesota, out of 120 missionary churches, seventy-nine have no church home.

Dr. Lyman Beecher preached until he was eighty years old, and Henry Ward Beecher hopes to do likewise. He will be sixty-nine next June.

Florida is the Easter State. It was discovered on Easter Sunday in 1512, Spaniards led by Ponce de Leon landing near St. Augustine on that day.

The Congregational churches of Massachusetts report 89,962 members. The net gain for the year is 424. There are 529 churches, of which 269 have pastors, and 164 acting pastors.

As the result of the Harrison reviva meetings in St. Paul's Methodist church, Cincinnati, it is stated that 1,330 different persons have been at the altar as seekers and 1,023 have been converted.

There are a large number of Roman Catholic colleges and schools in the archdiocese of Baltimore, with an aggregate attendance of 19,141 pupils. There are no less than fifteen orphanages and asylums.

A decennial missionary conference will be held in Calcutta during Christmas week of the present year. All Protestant societies will be represented in it. The last conference was held in 1872, and was an occasion of very great interest.

At the special convention of Sunday-school workers of North Carolina, at Raleigh, the secretary's report gave the following statistics for the State: Sunday schools, 4,197; scholars, 197,973; teachers, 33,576; total membership, 231,513.

A Monstrous Cow.

I. H. Cooperidge, of Licking county, Ohio, writes: "In a recent issue of the *Ohio State Journal* I notice an account of a monstrous cow owned by Martin S. Stakes, of Grayville, White county, Illinois. This cow is seven years old and weighs 3,000 pounds, is seventeen and one-half hands high, ten and one-half feet long from the nose to the buttock, seventeen and one-half feet long from the end of the nose to the end of the tail (considerable tail,) eight feet nine inches around the girting, twenty-six inches around the forearm, and thirty-one inches across the hips. She has been exhibited in four States—Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Tennessee. She is white and red, mostly the latter, well formed, and a perfect beauty; has two calves, one three years old and the other three months old. She was raised in Posey county, Indiana. Now this is a little the biggest cow story I ever heard, and if these are facts, she is probably the largest cow in the world. However, I shall not dispute the writer's word at all, for this may be true, and sufficient proof may be obtained to testify of the same. I have a cow ten years old, that has given birth to ten calves, being three years old before having the first calf. Now some may think this is a dream; but it is a fact, and can be proven. She is a grade Shorthorn, very large; however, not so large as brother Stake's cow (indeed much smaller). She is of a light roan color, almost white. When three years old she gave birth to a very fine heifer calf. When four, a pair of twin bull calves. When five, twins again, one of each sex. Thus you see she had three sets of twins in succession, making her as many calves as she is years old, or averaging one calf for every year of her life. Now if any of the brother farmers has a sow that can beat that let them trot her out.

The Dakota Man's Farm.

"Yes, sir," said the Dakota man, as a crowd of agriculturists seated themselves around a little table; "yes, sir; we do things on rather a sizable scale. I've seen a man start out in the spring and plow a furrow until fall. Then he turned around and harvested back. We have some big farms up there, gentlemen. A friend of mine owned one on which he had to give a mortgage, and the mortgage was due on one end before they could get it recorded on the other. You see it was laid off in counties."

There was a murmur of astonishment, and the Dakota man continued:

"I got a letter from a man who lives in my orchard, just before I left home, and it had been three weeks getting to the dwelling house, although it had traveled day and night."

"Distances are pretty wide up there, ain't they?" inquired one.

"Reasonably, reasonably," replied the Dakota man. "And the worst of it is, it breaks up families so. Two years ago I saw a whole family prostrated with grief. Women yelling, children howling and dogs barking. One of my men had his camp truck packed on seven four-mule teams and he was around bidding everybody good-bye."

"Where was he going?" asked a Gravesend man.

"He was a going half way across the farm to feed the pigs," replied the Dakota man.

"And did he ever get back to his family again?"

"It isn't time for him yet," replied the Dakota man.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

According to Mr. P. L. Sclater, F. R. S., the term lipotype, which is comparatively new to science, is employed to indicate animals which we should naturally expect to meet, but do not find in certain parts of the earth. For instance, Australian lipotypes are monkeys, vultures and woodpeckers.

Professor Dufour has presented a new and interesting proof that the earth is round. The images of distant objects reflected in the Lake of Geneva in calm weather show just the degree of distortion which a careful mathematical calculation would predict on account of the shape of the earth.

The sand of the Sahara desert is sometimes heated to a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit by the vertical rays of the sun. This gives rise to a scorching wind—the dreaded simoom—which is rendered still more terrible by the burning particles of sand it carries along. In 1813 Burkhart recorded 122 degrees in the shade during the prevalence of this pestilential blast.

Mr. W. H. Preece, F. R. S., states that the explosion of a cannon can be heard to a distance of twenty to twenty-five miles; and instances are known where the bombardment of a town has been heard at a distance of one hundred miles. It is very well known, he thinks, that the roar of the guns at Waterloo was heard on the English coast, more than one hundred miles from the battlefield.

Adjutant-Major Gaumet, of the Twenty-seventh regiment of France, has patented an instrument which he calls a "telelogue," for signaling purposes. The signals consist of the letters of the alphabet and figures silvered on a dead black ground, and these are illuminated at night by lamps with strong reflectors. A powerful telescope is the receiving instrument. For signaling to a distance of two and a half miles the whole apparatus neet not weigh more than five pounds.

It has been held by some medical men that the best treatment of frozen individuals is the gradual application of heat, while a few experimenters have claimed that the warming should be rapid. To settle the matter, Laptschinkski has made a series of very careful experiments upon dogs, with the following results: Of twenty animals treated by the method of gradual resuscitation in a cold room, fourteen perished; of twenty placed at once in a warm apartment, eight died; while of twenty immediately put into a hot bath all recovered.

The Hay Trade.

Dealers and brokers in hay doing business in this city, says the New York *Times*, are deploring the lack of organization in the trade which has resulted in preventing the development that would otherwise have occurred in this branch of business. It is insisted that the importance of the trade has never been properly understood, or, at least, taken into account, and that loss has resulted in consequence. There are about six hundred dealers in hay at this port, and the value of the commodity handled here annually is estimated at from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. Not only is New York the greatest hay-growing State in the Union, but this city is the center of supply of the commodity for the sea-board Southern States and for the West Indies, Mexico and Central and South America. The *American Grocer,* in a recent article calling attention to the condition of the trade in hay here, gives some interesting figures. It appears from them that the hay crop stands third in importance. In 1880—the year for which the statistics are given—the value of the Indian corn produced was $679,714,499; that of wheat, $474,201,850, and that of hay $371,811,084. Cotton was next on the list, with a value of $280,266,242, then oats, valued at $150,243,565; then potatoes, $81,062,214, and then tobacco, $34,414,615. As to the paying quality of the crop, it appears that the hay yielded a return of $14.38 per acre, or $3.83 per acre in excess of the corn. The five States of New York, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio furnished 15,432,410 tons, or nearly one-half the entire supply, which aggregated 31,925,233 tons. One of the great complaints in the trade is the use of hickory or other heavy wood in baling. It is said to be an every-day occurrence for baled hay to come to market with the wood weighing from fifteen to twenty-five per cent of the whole. Among other drawbacks to the development of the taade here are said to be the lack of system in gathering statistical information, the absence of a recognized standard of grade, such as obtains in Chicago, and the need of a way for "obtaining concerted or authoritative action to induce growers to properly cure and prepare the hay for market." The organization of an exchange for the trade is urged as a remedy for the evils.

Under the English Channel.

Count Ernest von Hesse-Wartegg read a paper before the New York Academy of Science on "The Submarine Tunnel Between England and France." He described the geological formation of the rocks under the English Channel, which, he said, would render such a scheme feasible, and spoke of the great facilities that such a tunnel would furnish for travel and transmission of merchandise. From a commercial point of view the undertaking would be a profitable one, for at present some 700,000 passengers annually cross between England and the Continent, and about $500,000,000 worth of goods were carried. Of the entire trade between Britain and the Continent the Tunnel company, it is estimated, would do a business to the extent of £1,200,000 annually and net £732,000, or 7½ per cent. on the capital invested. Of the feasibility of the enterprise there was no doubt, as it had been shawn that the chalk formation of the bed of the channel was impervious, or almost impervious, to water. The tunnel would be twenty-four feet wide by nineteen feet high barrel-shaped, and lined with brick, which, however, would not touch the upper part of the chalk roof, but leave a space between so as to allow whatever water might leak through to escape to the bottom. The highest part of the tunnel would be in the middle of the channel, and from this point the tunnel would decline toward England and France, so as to allow the water to flow off. At either end deep reservoirs would be dug to receive the water, which would then be pumped up through the shafts to the surface. The lecturer described the method of boring and said that thirty-six feet was bored every day. The great inconvenience that was being experienced and which would become more serious, was the bad ventilation, and the methods that were employed for ventilating the St. Gothard and other tunnels would be insufficient on account of the great depression of the tunnel. When completed two great air-pumps will be erected, one to pump air in and the other to exhaust it.

The Canadian Mecca.

In a picturesque description of the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre by W. G. Beers in the *Century*, occurs the following account of the shrine and the cures said to be effected there:

But there the steamers come, and soon two thousand pilgrims land on the wharf. A brass band leads the way, and the people file up in long procession, dusty but devoted, many, no doubt, with mingled hopes and fears. Over forty cripples limp along on crutches or supported by friends, and a pitiable sight it is. The procession enters the new church, where, at the high altar and at the sides, a number of priests preside. As you enter you see a large money box, of ancient date and curious construction, fastened to a pillow by iron stanchions. The quaint padlock is opened by an old-fashioned bed key. Over the side doors are rude ex voto paintings, representing wonderful rescues from peril by water through intercession to Ste. Anne. Over the altar is a picture of the saint by Le Brun, the eminent French artist, and the side altars contain paintings by the Franciscan monk Lefrancois, who died in 1685. Hung upon a decorated pedestal is a handsome oval frame or reliquary like a large locket, surrounded with garnets, and having in its center a rich cross of pearls. Besides this, you see the collection of bones said to be the relics of the saint, consisting of a piece of one finger-bone, obtained in 1663, by Bishop Laval, from the chapter of Carcassonne, and which was first exposed to view on the 12th of March, 1670. In another case there is a piece of bone of the saint, obtained in 1877, but the Redemptorist Fathers, who have charge of the mission, do not know to what part of the body it belongs. The bones of the saint do not appear to differ in glory from those of a sinner. The church also claims to own a piece of the true cross upon which our Savior died, and a piece of stone from the foundation of the house in which Ste. Anne lived, brought from France in 1879. Also there may be seen a superb chasuble, given by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV., and some silver crucifixes.

Nothing, however, will excite more curiosity than the great pyramid of crutches and aids to the sick and crippled, twenty-two feet high, divided into six tiers, and crowned by a very old gilt statue of the saint. The collection is very curious and principally home-made, comprising plain walking-sticks, odd knobbed fancies of sexagenarians, queer handles, and padded arm and shoulder rests, made of pine, oak, birch, ash, hickory, rock-elm—of all common and many novel designs. A half-leg support testifies to a reputed removal of anchylosis of the knee-joint by intercession to the saint. I have no desire to sneer, but that there is some imposition and much imagination about these "miracles" no impartial mind can doubt. One may carry his charity to the verge of believing that implicit faith in intercession to a saint, with mingled hope and fear and a strong determination to force a cure, may in some cases really throw off disease; but the power of mind and will over the body without any such intercession is familiar to every student, and is no doubt an undeveloped branch of medical science. A coincidence is not a miracle, neither is this power of the will over the body a miracle. Among the long list of reputed miracles, the following from a manual of devotion will be sufficiently suggestive: "In the year 1664 a woman broke her leg. As the bone was fractured in four places it was impossible to set it. For eight months she was unable to walk, and the doctors gave up all hope of a cure. She made a novena in honor of the saint, and vowed that if she was cured she would visit the shrine every year. She was carried to the church, and during the communion she put aside her crutches and was cured at once." Sworn testimony is given as to instant recovery in diseases said by physicians to be incurable by ordinary means, and among the peculiar favors accorded to the parish the temporal as well as spiritual is not forgotten. The Bishop of Montreal says that it is Ste. Anne who obtains for it "rain in the time of drought."

Curious Notices.

A bridge at Denver, Colorado, boasts of a notice which might almost claim the dignity of being ranked as a mathematical proposition. It is to the effect that "No vehicle drawn by more than one animal is allowed to cross this bridge in opposite directions at the same time." An equally slipshod specimen of the Queen's English may still be found exhibited as a "public notice" by the Southeastern Railway company at the Cannon street terminus; "Tickets once nipped and defaced at the barriers, and the passengers admitted to the platform will be delivered to the company in the event of the holders subsequently retiring from the platform, without traveling, and cannot be recognized for re-admission."

Seventy years ago the *Universal Magazine* recorded the fact that the notice "reding and wrighting taut hear," appeared over the door of a school in the neighborhood of Hoxton; and a few years since the *Leeds Express* contained evidence that the schoolmaster was still abroad. According to that newspaper two curious documents were to be seen in two different windows in the neighborhood of Hunslet. The first, in a wretched scribble, is as follows: "A Da Skool kept hat—plaise, terms 2 and 3 pens per week for reeding and knitting and righting and sowing." The other, in the window of a shoemaker, is similar to one we have seen in a shop-window in Drury Lane:

A man lives here which don't refuse
To mend old boots, likewise old shoes;
My leather is good, my price is just,
But times are bad—I cannot trust.

The native landlord of the hotel at Lahore, in which the following notice to the guests is posted up, is apparently determined to charge for every possible item of expenditure, and to allow no fuss about the payment of what he anticipates his customers will look upon as overcharges: "Gentlemen who come in hotel not say anything about their meals they will be charged for; and if they should say beforehand that they are going out to breakfast or dinner, etc., and if they say that they not have anything to eat, they will be charged, and if not so they will be charged, or unless they bring it to the notice of the manager; and should they want to say anything they must order the manager for and not any one else; and unless they not bring it to the notice of the manager, they will be charged for the least things according to the hotel rate, and no fuss will be allowed afterwards about it. Should any gentleman take wall-lamps or candle-light from the public rooms, they must pay for it without any dispute its charges. Monthly gentlemans will have to pay my fixed rate made with them at the time, and should they absent day in the month, they will not be allowed to deduct anything out of it, because I take from them less rate than my usual rate of monthly charges."

Selections from Longfellow's Writings.

No. 1.—*Longfellow's Advice to Pupils.*

"Live up to the best that is in you; live noble lives, as you all may, in whatever condition you may find yourselves, so that your epitaph may be that of Euripides: 'This monument does not make thee famous, O Euripides! but thou makest this monument famous.'"

Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise.

* * * * * *

Honor to those whose words or deeds
Thus help us in our daily needs,
And by their overflow
Raise us from what is low!
—"*Santa Filomena.*"

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.
—"*The Ladder of St. Augustine.*"

In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee;
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee!
—"*The Building of the Ship.*"

Oh, glorious thought! that lifts me above the power of time and chance, and tells me that I cannot pass away, and leave no mark of my existence.—"*Outre-Mer.*"

Children.

What the leaves are to the forest,
With light and air for food,
Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood—

That to the world are children;
Through them it feels the glow
Of a brighter and sunnier climate
Than reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, Oh ye children!
And whisper in my ear
What the birds and the winds are singing
In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings,
And the wisdom of our books,
When compared with your caresses,
And the gladness of your looks?

Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said;
For ye are the living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

Like an inundation of the Indus is the course of Time. We look for the homes of our childhood—they are gone! for the friends of our childhood—they are gone! The loves and animosities of youth, where are they? Swept away like the camps that had been pitched in the sandy bed of the river.

Whatever hath been written shall remain,
Nor be erased nor written o'er again;
The unwritten only still belongs to thee:
Take heed, and ponder well what that shall be.
—"*Morituri Salutamus.*"

We have not wings, we cannot soar,
But we have feet to scale and climb
By slow degrees, by more and more,
The cloudy summits of our time.

Nor deem the irrevocable Past
As wholly wasted, wholly vain,
If, rising on its wrecks, at last,
To something nobler we attain.
—"*The Ladder of St. Augustine.*"

For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Oh, what a glory doth this world put on
For him who, with a fervent heart, goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
On duties well performed, and days well spent!
For him the wind, ay, and the yellow leaves
Shall have a voice, and give him eloquent teachings.
He shall so hear the solemn hymn that Death
Has lifted up for all, that he shall go
To his long resting place without a tear.

WISE WORDS.

Education should bring to mind the ideal of the individual.—[Richter.

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.—[Sidney.

Allowing the "blues" to master you is a sure way of cutting your life short.

Clothes are the best passport among strangers—character among acquaintances.

I dare do all that may become a man; who dares do more is none.—[Shakespeare.

It is possible for a man to be so very shrewd that in the long run he cheats himself.

There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet the enemy.

Put a drop of honey on your tongue before you speak, and see how easy it is to make friends.

It is one thing to see that a line is crooked, and another thing to be able to draw a straight one.

What we learn in youth grows up with us, and in time becomes a part of this mind itself.—[Anon.

Oft the cloud which wraps the present hour serves but to brighten all our future days.—[John Brown.

Pigmies are pigmies still, though perched on Alps; and pyramids are pyramids in vales.—[Young.

Common sense does not ask an impossible chess board, but takes the one before it and plays the game.

Be courageous and noble-minded; our own heart, and not other men's opinions of us, forms our true honor.

The wise prove, and the foolish confess, by their conduct, that a life of employment is the only life worth leading.

Fancies, like wild flowers, in a night may grow; but thoughts are plants whose stately growth is slow.—[Mrs. E. C. Kinney.

If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead either write things worth reading or do things worth writing.—[Franklin.

What an emancipation it is to have escaped from the little inclosure of dogma and to stand—far, indeed, from being wise, but free to learn!

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do without a thought of fame.—[Longfellow.

If a man empties his purse into his head no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.—[Franklin.

There are moments of despondence, when Shakespeare thought himself no poet, and Raphael no painter, when the greatest wits have doubted the excellence of their happiest efforts.

Living men must have living institutions. It is very idle to suppose that we are to be ruled by men who are lying in their graves. Each age is capable of judging of its needs; it is not to be supposed that a past age knew what we should want.

Noble Courage.

A poor boy was attending school one day with a large patch on one of the knees of his trousers. One of his schoolmates made fun of him for this and called him "Old Patch."

"Why don't you fight him?" cried one of the boys. "I'd give it to him if he called me so."

"Oh," said the boy, "you don't suppose I'm ashamed of my patch, do you? For my part, I'm thankful for a good mother to keep me out of rags. I'm proud of my patch for her sake."

This was noble. That boy had the courage that would make him successful in the struggles of life. We must have courage in our struggle if we hope to come out right.

The Builders.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, or low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not, because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house, where gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of Time,
Broken stairways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain,
And one boundless reach of sky.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Kick your corn through a window-glass, and the pane is gone forever.

It is worth remembering that when a man despairs of getting good weight at his grocer's he can generally get all the wait he wants by dropping in at his barber's.

"My boy," said a conscientious teacher, "do you know the reason why I'm going to whip you?" "Yes," replied the hopeful, "because you're bigger than I am."

At the opera in Dublin a gentleman sarcastically asked a man standing up in front of him if he was aware he was opaque. The other denied the allegation, and said he was O'Brien.

It is quite common for a boy to misbehave when people are looking at him, for the mere fun of shocking them. But a man is not a boy. He knows better, and acts badly only when people are not looking.

We notice an article extensively copied, describing certain lecturers who are afraid of their audiences. But no genuine sympathy appears to be shown toward the many weary, tortured audiences who are afraid of their lecturers.

Heard at a back gate: "Yes; I'm going to leave my place. I won't work in that woman's kitchen another day. The idea of expecting me to go to Long Branch again this summer! I'm tired and sick of Long Branch and she knows it."

"How much quinine can you take at a dose?" inquired one malarious individual of another as they met on the street this morning. "Oh, not more'n about four grains. If I take any more it sets my head to working." "Does it? I should think you would take six grains twice a day."

Miss Lemon was a maiden sour—
As any acid know—
But tartar she had married Crab
More crabbed she did grow;
And when her sister came to call,
Such shrieks she did begin,
Her husband said the Lemon's peal
Did fright the Lemon's kin.
—*Rome Sentinel.*

How Fish Hooks are Made.

Boys, how long do you suppose it would take you to make a respectable fish-hook? What do you suppose it would cost you to have a first-class workman make you one as good as one you can buy for a penny?

But I saw a magical little machine not long ago bite off a piece of steel wire, chew it a moment, and then spit it out formed into a perfect hook. It would toss out these little hooks every half-second, the different machines making the different sizes.

There are eight steps in the making of a fish-hook by the machines I saw. The boy who tended one of them snatched specimens from the machine as they were passing through, and showed me how each stroke of the little chisels and hammers added to the bit of wire that went in, until it came out a finished hook and ready to fish with, though probably the more fastidious fish wouldn't touch it because it hadn't yet been polished.

The curious little machines would first nip off bits of wire; another stroke of the machine and the bit of wire had a little loop in one end. The next half second the wire had a hack in it near the other end. Then came a little hammer-stroke which flattened out the hacked end. Then a little chisel shaved this flattened end into a point. Then finishing tools shaped down the sides of the point. And last of all, it receives one crook, and drops a perfectly formed hook into the little bucket having been only four seconds before nothing but an inch or more of steel wire on a reel.

There are two ways of finishing these hooks. Either they are 'japanned," which gives them the black finish, which is the most common one, or they are finished with that fine blue that is frequently put upon swords and cutlery. It is done by heating them in a furnace till they come to a "cherry-red" as the workmen call it, and then they are poured into a bucket of oil and left to cool.

After finishing they are taken up to the deft-fingered girls, who rapidly count them by hooking them over a piece of coarse wire, and throwing out at the same time the imperfect ones. Then they pack them in neat boxes and they are stacked up ready for market.—*Wide Awake.*

Treatment of the Insane.

The employment of asylum lunatics at farm and household labor has been proved to have a beneficial effect upon them; to induce a more reasonable mode of thought and action, less boisterousness and more good sleep. In many English asylums restraint is abolished, and sixty per cent. of the inmates are employed in some useful occupation. It has even been found better not to lock doors and bar windows, as the presence of such safeguard operates as an excitant upon the minds of lunatics. During the last fifty years wonderful changes have been made in the treatment of insane persons, all in the direction of more humane care and less brutality. There is just as much room for improvement in the methods of treating criminals and paupers, and fifty years more will probably bring about great changes for the better in their management.

Cost of Keeping Fortifications.

An approximate statement of moneys expended on fortifications by Germany, France and Italy within ten years makes the whole amount 1,200,000,000 francs, or about $240,000,000. Of this sum Germany has spent $100,000,000, about one-third being for new works in Alsace; France also $100,000,000, and Italy about $40,000,000. All this has been since the Franco-German war, and is in addition to other extraordinary expenses made necessary since that conflict, when even Italy has found it necessary to be on her guard against her neighbors, imperial Germany and republican France. Additions to the standing armies, increased steel and ironclad navies, and bigger and costlier artillery have also added to the expenses of these European governments and the burdens of taxation.

English scientists are studying the gulf stream.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 4. 1882

There is talk of starting a new radical organ in Philadelphia to make up for what is lost by the anti-boss proclivities of the *Press*.

A Wolf and a Beaver a threatening the republican party.

A Battle-scarred, or, to speak more accurately, a bottle-scarred veteran up in Vermont has just received $1,800 under the Arrears of Pension act "for injuries received by falling off an army wagon when he was so grossly intoxicated as to be unable to keep his seat." We presume that this distinguished soldier is prepared to wade knee-deep in rum rather than see the great results of the war imperilled by pensioning Mr. Jefferson Davis. Whenever Mr. Edmunds gets his justiceship this favorite son of Vermont and vermouth should be sent to the Senate to train with Ingalls of Kanssas.

That pure patriot, Robeson, of New Jersey, whose naval exploits were a terror to the Treasury during Grant's Administration, is trying to raise the bloody shirt in Congress and revive the hates of the war. He asserts there were more Republicans in the ranks than Democrats As the war was largely carried on by drafted men, did Republican authorities discriminate in favor of Democrats and against Republicans. That was not Stanton's idea in New York, when he attempted to make the quota almost exclusively by Democrats.

Mahone has a shrewd idea to business. According to a Richmond correspondent he has recently bought largely of Virginia securities, which are now down to the lowest point, knowing that as soon as the Supreme Court decides the State to be responsible for the coupons and bound to take them, up will go the bonds again to 80 or 90 cents. Mahone's Legislature depressed the bonds, and for his profit he relies on a judgment of the Democratic Court of Appeals, declaring his scaling bill unconstitutional. Sharp man, Mahone.

A charter has been issued to the Ridgeway and Clearfield railroad company, wrth a capital stock of $750,000. The company proposes the construction of a road twenty-eight miles long from Ridgeway to Falls creek, Clearfield county. The directors are Pennsylvania railroad men. J. N. Ducarry is president, and George B. Robert is credited with holding nearly all the stock.

Judge Elwell is mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination for Governor. No better man could be put in the governor's chair of this state. His ability and integrity are of the highest order. Judge Elwell is from Bloomsburg, and has several times held court in this county.

"The Republican party seems now to have but three principles, and I happen to be earnestly and vigorously opposed to every one of them. Its first principle is the spoils system; I am opposed to that. Its next principle is the boss system; I am opposed to that. The only other principle of the party, that I can discover, is the repudiation of the State debt of Virginia, I am opposed to that. So, I am a Republican under difficulties, and we are all of us becoming so."—*Garfield's Attorney General M'Veagh.*

In the Eight Republican States of Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin the Republicans, with 1,865,000 voters, have planned to take ninety Congressmen, leaving twentyone to the minority of 1,640,000. Small wonder that the Republicans denounce shotguns, social ostracism and similar alleged Democratic agencies! Compared with a gerrymander in the name of God and morality, how ineffectual is the bulldozing of the bulldozer! Beneath the reign of men entirely great the pencil is mightier than the shotgun!

The new anti Chinese bill has passed both houses and gone to the President. What will he do?

The new Chinese bill provides that from ninety days after its passage the coming of Chinese laborers to this country shall be suspended for ten years; that any master of a vessel who knowingly lands Chinese laborers in this country shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500 for each laborer, and the Chinese laborer himself shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year; Chinese laborers who came here before Nov. 17, 1880, or who shall come before the expiration of ninety days after the passage of the bill are excepted; that excepted Chinamen shall be registered by collectors of customs, and furnished with certificates to show their rights to come to and go from the United States of their own free will: that Chinamen who are not laborers shall be identified by a certificate of the Chinese Government to show that they are entitled to come to this country; that no Chinaman shall be permitted to enter the United States by land withuot producing such a certificate; that the credentials of diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese Government travelling upon the business of that Government shall be taken as equivalent to such certificates, and shall exempt them and their servants: that hereafter no State or United States court shall admit a Chinaman to citizenship; that the words "Chinese laborers" shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining. There are other sections providing for the punishment of the making of false certificates and for the removal of Chinese who may come into the country by land contrary to the provision of the act.

There is a plan on foot for using hydraulic power of Niagara Falls as a means of generating electricity to illuminate several of the large Eastern cities including New York.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, American poet essayist and philosopher, died at Boston on morning of 27 ult.

The republican convention of the Luzerne district has condemned Cameron and denounced his ticket of Beaver, and others.

When I have a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parkers Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaints and it is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite—A Newark mother.

On Saturday the republicans in congress unseated Gen. Chalmers, democrat of Mississippi, and seated Lynch, a negro. Chalmers had several thousand majority, but the rads need more members.

The Altoona *Tribune* reads the *Watchman* a severe lesson on its venal practices which we fear our neighbor will not profit by, but keep on in its wicked ways. Quite a number of other respectable papers saw through its thin misrepresentation, and last of all comes the Lewistown *Gazette* which taunts the *Watchman* with having been driven into the little end of the horn. Come, neighbor, and better yourself now, and for once get above championing shysters and cease to practice ways that are disgusting to decent folks. Wont you now?

What *the Watchman* seemingly dreads, would be a real god-send—that some one butt a little brains out against its walls. A little brains left there is just what is wanted, and would teach it that if a candidate were to take it at its own declaration and pay only "job-rates" on "tickets &c.," it would be left in a sorry plight. Some candidate take the hint and try it on him, for the fun of the thing. A little brains will bring you a corresponding modicum of principle. Now come over, we'll show you how to catch trout, thus furnish you a little brain food, and you will not need run begging to Altoona and other nooks and corners for brains to get you out of your ridiculous fix.

The temperance party will make no nomination this time; if Beaver is nominated by the republicans, he will be adopted by the prohibitionists, and if the legislature can be carried in the same interest, it is intended to pass a strong anti-license law.

SUN STORMS AND AURORAS.

The great sun spot which was visible a few days ago without a telescope, and which there is strong reason to believe was connected with the splendid auroras and great magnetic disturbance of last week, is now nearing the western edge of the sun, where, through the effect of foreshortening, it is no longer visible without optical aid.

Reports from observatories in various parts of the country show that it has been noticed and closely studied by the astronomers. On the 16th inst., when it was approaching the centre of the disk, it exhibited the greatest disturbance. A portion of the sun's surface more than a thousand million miles in extent was heaving and whirling and tossing under the tremendous force at work. Chasms, some of which by measurement were several thousand miles across, yawned within this area, their jagged and shining edges and deep purple abysses showing splendidly even in small telescopes. Bright tongues projected from the sides over the central chasms, and in some places narrow bridges of snowy whiteness crossed them. These holes were of every conceivable size and shape, and around them all was the vast penumbral shade, resting like a veil upon the face of the sun, and indicating to the trained observer the limits and extent of the great depressed area in which the still deeper chasms were formed.

All the minor features of the great spot were continually changing. An hour's watching revealed changes which, though slight compared with the vast extent of the spot, appeared marvellous when a little figuring showed the rapidity of the motions that were taking place.

The evening of the 16th was clear, and the sun could be watched till it touched horizon. The tremendous disturbances that had revealed themselves during the afternoon continued at sunset. The astronomers put up their telescopes to wait for the morning, when the study of the great spot could be renewed; but hardly had the twilight faded before in the north, in the direction of one of the earth's magnetic poles, a pale green light began to glow, and presently an arch was formed, and then the mysterious curtains of the aurora were sjently swayed and shaken in the heavens.

At the same time the telegraph lines and the Atlantic cable were crippled and the magnetic needle showed the greatest excitement. The effects of the great sun spot, or rather the effects of the forces which produced it, were being felt by the earth, and it was responding to the magnetic thrill communicated from the sun.

The great spot continued during the week to show signs of intense activity, and almost every night the auroral streamers were shaken in the north, although the first display of sun-day night was unequaled by any that followed. That the magnetic bisturbance did not cease so long as the auroras lasted, those whose business suffered through delays in the telegraph know too well.

At first sight it seems a startling proposition to assert that the sun has in it its power thus to interfere with the workings of the Atlantic cable, and to interrupt to no slight extent the corrspondence and business between two continents. Nothing that the ancient fable makers related of Phœbus and his Car of Day was more wonderful than this. It would be yet more startling, however, if those who believe that the tornadoes and other atmospheric disturbances, which have made this month of April remarkable in meteorological annals, are also due to disturbance in the sun, could establish their theories as scientific facts.

The power of the sun is only just beginning to be appreciated, even by men of science, and it is impossible to predict where the study that is now being concentrated upon this subject will end. Science has to-day no more splendid and promising field open to it.

At an evening party in Kelkheim, in Germany, a few weeks ago, the question arose how many kisses could be exchanged between two lovers within a certain space of time. A youth offered to bet anybody present fifty dollars that he and his betrothed would kiss one another 10,000 times within ten hours, provided they were permitted to partake of some slight refreshment at intervals of half an hour during the performance. His wager having been accepted, the affianced couple addressed themselves to the achievement of their task. At the expiration of the first hour their account stood credited with 2,000 kisses. During the second they added another thousand, and during the third 750 to that number. Then they both broke down. The youth's lips were stricken with cramp, and the maiden fainted away. Later on in the evening she was compelled to take her bed with a sharp attack of neuralgia. An even more distressing result ensued, for it lead to the breaking off, by mutual consent, of the matrimonial engagement.

Persons recovering from wasting diseases, such as malaria, fevers, etc., will be greatly benefitted by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, a true tonic.

A fine feat in great gun target practice was witnessed by President Arthur at Fortress Monroe, where Colonel Loder's detachment of United States artillery cut away a flagstaff at 3,000 yards range with an eight inch rifle.

For kidney and pelvic difficulties take Manalin.

At Fairview, Ky., two brothers, one of whom had killed a man, were taken from jail by a mob and lynched.

Californians are attempting a high-handed game to rid themselves of the Chinese, and which may get them into a worse plight than they are in with the Mongolian among them. At an anti-Chinese convention in San Francisco, a few nights ago a plan of action was adopted which includes a scheme to divide the Pacific coast into districts, which shall be notified to remove the Chinese within a specified time. Failing such action, the district is to be proclaimed dangerous, and peaceably disposed citizens to be warned to abandon it, and if the Chinese are still harbored in the district the league is to remove them by force—using as little force as may be necessary, until the country is rid of them.

The committee of five of each wing of the republican party, met at the Continental hotel, in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, and adjourned at midnight without being able to bring about a union. The independenta demanded a wiping off of Beaver and the other names from the bosses slate and a new call for a state convention. This the bosses' committee would not agree and another meeting was fixed on for Monday afternoon.

BOYNTON AND BLISS.

MORE OF THE QUARREL AMONG THE DOCTORS.

New York, April 26.—The *Tribune* in the morning will publish the following:

MENTOR, O. October 24, 1881.

"This certifies that on or about August 8, 1881, the late President, James A. Garfield, made the following statement to me in the presence of Mrs. Garfield. viz: that Dr. J. H. Baxter had been his Physician for many years, and that he still considered him as his physician. He also stated that he had no knowledge of ever having placed himself under the professional care of Dr. D. W. Bliss, and he did not believe Dr. Bliss had ever spoken one word to him upon the subject.

"Mrs. Garfield stated at the same time that she had never been consulted by Dr. Bliss upon the subject, and had no knowledge of the President having chosen Dr. Bliss as his attending surgeon.

"S. A. BOYNTON, M. D."

Indorsed as follows by Mrs. Garfield:

"MENTOR, O. October 24, 1881.

"I have read the statement of Dr. Boynton made this day, and will say that it is entirely correct.

"LUCRETIA R. GARFIELD."

In his testimony on the assassin's trial, November 19, Dr. Bliss swore that the Secretary of War sent for him when Garfield was shot, that the President asked him to take charge of the case, and that Mrs. Garfield was present when the request was made.

[Congressional Record, April 25.]

CURTIN AND MILLER.

Mr. MILLER—I know the fact to be when the distinguished gentleman (Mr. Curtin) ran for Governor in 1863, and when the Democracy tried to keep the soldiers in the field from voting for him, twenty to one of the soldiers' votes were cast for him there.

Mr. CURTIN—In 1863 the soldiers in the field from Pennsylvania did not have the right to vote, and I did not get one vote from them. [Great laughter.] And I will say also that when contributions had to be made to the army by conscription, as controlling that conscription for the State of Pennsylvania I never attempted to draw from one party more than another. [Renewed laughter and applause.] * * * And speaking of politics in Pennsylvania during that great struggle we should not have made our contributions to the General Government for the war, as the gentleman well knows, if we had been much divided. Men were divided in sentiment and had their political views, but I allude to the great body of the people of Pennsylvania. And, Mr. Speaker, I should be ungrateful to the confidence and to the trust which that people have reposed in me if I did not do them the justice to say that during that trying season they were filled with a spirit of unity and alacrity in support of the Government which could not have been surpassed in any other Strte of this Union. [Applause.]

QUICK STEPS FROM A TO IZZARD

[San Francisco letter.]

Roses bloom in Sacramento at Christmas. In March, ninety-six miles from Sacramento and 7,000 feet above it, messengers on snow-shoes carry the mail across Summit Valley over the tops of the telegraph poles, and in two-story houses the windows are shut tight by snow and they burn lights up-stairs and down night and day for two weeks. When this great body of snow melts and the short rivers, varying fom 70 to 200 miles, are overflowed, there are great freshets. Yet perhaps 100 miles the other way a drought will be prevailing. In Sacramento the thermometer stands in July at 95°. In San Francisco, 70 miles away, ladies will be out in their sealskins, and the fuchsia and passion flowers and camelias will swing and thrash in a wind that seems to come from Alaska.

STAR ROUTE HEARING

STRONG TESTIMONY AGAINST REERDELL—SHARES OF THE LOOT.

Washington, April 27.—The hearing in the Reerdell Star Route case was resumed this morning. D. H. Wooward testified in coroboration of the evidence given by Messrs. James and McVeagh yesterday. He had been told by Reerdell that about 1,500 or 2,000 shares of mining stock had been given by Dorsey to Turner for what he called official services. Reerdell also said that Tyner, former Assistant Postmaster General, had been given 2,000 shares to influence his official actions. A. M. Gibson had also received 2,000 shares of stock. He (Reerdell) did not know why this payment was made. McGrew, the Auditor and Deputy Auditor, so Reerdell said, had received and divided one-half of a certain sum resulting from remitted fines; did not remember what mining company's stock was paid to Tyner and others. Adjourned.

AN ARIZONA TOWN DESTROYED BY INDIANS.

THIRTY-FIVE WHITES KILLED.

San Francisco, Cal., April 26.—A dispatch from Shakespeare, N. M., dated yesterday, says: A telegram just received from the operator at Stein's pass reports that the town of Greeleysville, in Arizona, just over the New Mexico line, was burned and completely destroyed this afternoon by Indians. The Indians are scattering into small bands and making for the Chiricahua mountains. Colonel Forsyth, with his entire command, is in pursuit.

A Tucson dispatch says: At a mass meeting of several thousand citizens held to-day it was unanimously decided that the following be sent, and it was immediately wired as an open letter to the president and his cabinet and to both houses of cnogress:

"During the rejoicings incident to the grand military display announced to take place at Fortress Monroe, we beg to offer you as a skeleton to sit at your banquet the fact that nearly 100 of our pioneers have within a few days, been wantonly murdered in cold blood by the devilish Apaches whom a cruel and a mistaken policy permits to survive their crimes. If some small portion of expenditure incurred in your grand display could be directed to such measures as would preclude the probability of an increase in the list of our murdered dead, we could send you a greeting of gratitude and cheer, in place of the message revealing our sorrow, helplessness and our desolation.

(Signed) "JAMES A. TOOLE, Chairman,
"L. C. HUGHES, Secretary.

HANGED TO A BRIDGE.

Lake City, Col., April 27.—At one o'clock this morning one hundred masked men overpowered the guard and took from the jail George Betts and Jim Brown, who shot and killed Sheriff Campbell yesterday morning while attempting to arrest them. The mob then hung the two men from the bridge. Both men died game, Betts asking for a chew of tobacco just before the rope was placed around his neck.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

HORRIBLE DETAILS OF THE RECENT MASSACRE IN ARIZONA.

Tuscon, Arizona, April 24.—A correspondent at Saffords gives the following account of the recent Indian attack:

"Stanislaus Metas, aged nine years, has just arrived from Stephens' sheep camp with the following story of the Indian massacre on the 18th inst. Before day light the Indians attacked the camp while we were all asleep. My father and five other men attempted to get their guns, but were too late. The Indians rushed in from all sides and overpowered them before a shot could be fired. The work of slaughter then began. An Indian put the muzzle of his gun against the head of one and fired, blowing the brains against the door and walls. I saw them kill my mother and two brothers by beating their brains out with stones. They killed five persons and tied my father and tortured him most dreadfully. He begged them to spare him, but they only tortured him the more, and finally split his skull with an axe. An Indian squaw, the wife of one of four friendly Apache sheep herders, who worked with us, saved my life by holding me behind her and begging them to spare me. When all the Mexicans were dead except me the Indians left.

The squaw who arrived with the boy says there were ninety-two warriors in the attacking party. They called themselves Chiricahuas, and said they were going straight to the San Carlos agency to kill off the whites and get more Indians to join them. They also declared that they would kill the inhabitants of this valley. The hostiles frequently declared that their whole desire was to kill in retaliation for the three Indians recently executed at Fort Grant.

THE HORRORS OF FAMINE.

Quebec, Canada, April 18,—A startling story reached town late to-night from the barren and inhospitable shores of Labrador. A letter received from Pointe Des Monts, several hundred miles below Quebec, dated March 22 and signed "L. F Taffard," that on account of the violent storm which prevailed from September 25 last to the end of autumn, fishermen were unable to lay in any supplies for the winter, the entire means of subsistence of the people being thus cut off. To add to the the horror of the situation the establisment of Messrs Outellotte & Croteau, at Pentecole, containing a quantity of supplies was burned with the contents in December. The winter hunting expedition failed completely.

PERSONS FOUND DEAD

Several people left at Pentecole by those who took to the woods have been found. Among them are two heads of families—Laurient and Pierre Crepeau—and one each of their children. Their families were found dying of inanition. The suffering of the survivors were increased by descent of the Indians from the woods, whose means of subsistence had entirely given out. The poor settlers had nothing to offer them but some flesh and oil of seals which they ravenously devoured. If navigation does not open early—and there is every indication that it will not—scores of people will die of starvation before aid can possibly reach them. There is already a fear that inhuman crimes will be committed in the terrible stuggle for life.

The same story comes from Isle aux Oeufs, where the people have nothing but crustaceous insects and fish in small quantities to live upon. It will be almost a miracle if the whole coast be not depopulated before spring sets in. The Indians are a source of terror to those who still survive.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA WASHING THE FEET OF THE POOR ON GOOD FRIDAY.

[FROM THE RESIDENT CORRESPONDENT OF THE WORLD]

Vienna, April 8—The grand ceremony of washing the feet of twelve old men and twelve old women was performed in Burg Palace yesterday, Good Friday, by the Emperor and Empress. The ceremony was instituted to remind the Imperial Majesties at least once a year that Christ had humbled himself by doing this menial service for his deciples. At 11 o'clock in the morning the poor old men and women were conducted into the Grand Hall of Ceremonies, where they were seated at two long boards, decked in the splendid fashion customary for royal or imperial guests. The old people could hardly be told assunder; they were dressed almost alike in dark pilgrim gowns of cloth and large felt hats. If it were not for snowy beards flowing down the breasts of a few of the old men, you could not distinguish their procession from that of the women. When they were all seated the high dignitaries of court took up their places along the marble walls, and the master of ceremonies gave a sign that Their Majesties, preceded by the clergy, were coming. The Crown prince and all the Archdukes present at Vienna accompanied the Emperor. The Crown Princess and the Archduchesses preceded the Empress. Fox-hunting must be a means of prserving beauty, for Empress Elizabeth, notwithstanding her forty-six summers, is still as handsome as ever. She is very tall, and her graceful bearing was well displayed in a tight black satin dress, with a long black veil flowing down to her train. On her breast she wore the diamond cross of a decoration. Immediately behind the Empress entered the imperial stewards and a great number of pares bearing the viands, which they handed to the Emperor and Empress, who placed them upon the board in front of their aged guests. It would strike you as exquisitely incongruous to see the Emperor in his fine field-marshal's uniform, the Empress in all the majesty of her beauty and her unrivalled rank, standing behind the chairs of those poor people and waiting upon them. The Archdukes cleared the tables, and when the viands were removed the real ceremony began. The Emperor and Empress had the same task to perform, except that the latter washed the feet of the women, the former those of the men. The Court marshals bore a golden ewer and two pages a golden baisin and an embroidered towel, the Empress knelt down and sprinkled a litle water upon the feet of each old woman, which she dried or pretended to dry with the towel, the chief priest reading aloud the thirteenth chapter of St. John, in Latin. When the washing was over a golden tray with twenty-five bags was brought, in each of which were thirty silvercoins, the price of which the Saviour was betrayed. Each old man and woman had the string of a bag placed round his or her neck by the Empero or Empress, who then withdrew with the same ceremony as they entered. The old men and women are never permitted to go through the ceremony a second time. This year the oldest man was 99, the youngest 88, and the women were about the same age. They are always brought from their homes in the suburbs and taken back again in splendid imperial carriages.

THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR" KILLS HIS WIFE

Westchester, Pa., April 25—J. E Andrews, the "Lightning Calculator," killed his wife yesterday at their residence near Hayesville, this county. For several years the "Professor" has manifested a tendency to insanity and an attendant was hired to watch him. Last night while Mrs. Andrews was in her sitting-room her husband seized a rollingpin, and quietly stealing up behind his wife, dealt her a terrible blow on the head. She fell to the floor insensible and died soon after. Andrews, who is about sixty years old, accumulated a large fortune by his wonderful skill as a mathematician. It is supposed that his peculiar mental exercise was the prime cause of his mind breaking down.

VALUABLE HORSES BURNED

New York, April 23.—A fire breaking out this afternoon in the Mansion house stables, Brooklin, caused the loss of twenty-six valuable horses and the death of a coachman, Stephen Currey, whose charred remains were found along side of his employer's animal, which he evidently was endeavoring to rescue.

For all urinary and female complaints take Manalin.

PROCLAMATION NO 2.

(HEADQUARTERS.)

Sinking Creek Mills, Pa.

I am now ready to announce to the people of Pennsvalley that I have returned from the eastern cities with one of the

LARGEST STOCKS

—OF—

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ever brought to this section of country, consisting of Dry Goods, Ladies Dress Goods, in all the latest styles,

Ladies fine shoes, Mens and Boys Ready-made Clothing,

CARPETS, OILCLOTH,

Windowshades, Notions, Qeensware Glassware, Fresh Fish

A full line of Groceries.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

and see for yourselves that this is the BEST and CHEAPEST STORE in the Valley.

N. B.—The Highest Prices paid for Produce, such as Eggs, Butter, dried apples, apple butter, Beans and Bacon.

April, 1882. H. STRAUB.

NEW STORE!

—o—

—AT—

CENTRE HALL.

Grand Opening

—OF—

NEW STOCK,

JOHN MULLEN.

—AT THE—

-Hotel Stand.-

DRY GOODS, LADYS DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS NOTIONS, EANCY GOODS.

Ready Made CLOTHING —FOR— Men and Boys.

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Syrups, Queensware, Glassware,

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Farmers will be allowed the highest price for all kinds produce.

The best bargains in Store Goods in the county.

Go to the New Store before purchasing elsewhere.

Beware OF *Fraud*

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

TREASURER'S SALE.

OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1880 and 1881, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed on the 12th day of June, A. D, 1815, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre County," and the several supplements thereto there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 12th, A. D. 1882, at one o'clock, p. m.:

Acr.	Per.	Warrantee names.	Taxes.
		BENNER.	
2		John Davis	$ 1 23
50		J D Harris	2 05
50		J J Lingle	2 05
100		Wm Humes(owner)	4 10
50		Chas Shuey (owner)	2 05
		BOGGS.	
397	145	D Carscadden	35 73
305	112	John Cochran	27 45
12	63	Roland Curtin	1 08
143		Ann Deal	12 87
433	163	Wm Gray	38 97
431	137	Martha Godfrey	38 78
433	163	Jonathan Harvey	19 49
433	163	Joseph Higby	39 17
418	40	Wm Hood	37 62
431	40	Moses Hood	19 38
150		Sarah Lane	13 50
433	163	David Lewis	39 17
181		J M Lucas, J P Packer	16 28
300		Frank McCoy	27 00
⅔of	196	Packer & Lucas	9 85
		BURNSIDE.	
415		James Black	6 25
433	163	Robt Brady	6 53
433	163	Wm P Brady	13 25
433	163	John Brady	6 53
433	163	Alexander Bell	26 42
433	153	Wm Bingham	64 97
415		John Boyd	12 70
433	163	John Byers	25 97
433	163	Wm Cook	13 25
433	163	John Cowden	13 25
433	163	Wm Dewart	6 53
433	156	John Dewart	6 53
433	163	Henry Donnelly	6 53
433	163	Sam'l M Fox	13 00
433	163	Robert Gray	6 53
433	163	Wm Gray	6 53
433	163	Thomas Grant	13 25
433	163	Alex. Greaves	13 00
433	163	Chas Goben	6 53
433	163	Thomas Hamilton	13 00
433	153	Geo Harrison	64 97
433	163	John Housel	13 25
433	163	Pierson Hunt	64 97
433	163	Alex Hunter	26 42
433	163	John Kidd	6 53
			12 44
433	163	John Lyon	13 25
433	153	Blair McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Geo McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Polly McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Ann McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Geo Mead	64 97
200		Wm Miller	6 00
433	163	Joseph Morris	13 00
433	153	John Nicholson	94 97
216	83	Jeremiah Parker	6 44
433	153	Andrew Pettit	64 97
433	163	Henry Shaffer	13 25
433	163	Sam'l Scott	13 00
415		John Shym	12 47
415		Sarah M Talman	12 47
433	153	Tench Francis	64 97
433	163	James Towers	6 53
415		Joseph J Wallace	5 65
433	163	Joseph Wallace	13 00
415		John Wetzel	12 30
415		Jacob Weidner	50 63
433	163	Bird Wilson	13 00
433	163	Sam'l Young	26 42
433	163	Benjamin Young	13 00
		CURTIN.	
434		Robert Ainesley	20 83
415		Charles Allen	7 20
376		Sam'l Baird	9 01
185		Wm P Brady	17 76
337		Lindley Coats	8 04
150		Paul Custer	3 61
30		John Curtin	4 32
71	131	Roland Curtin	16 11
434	163	Abijah Davis	41 55
⅔ of 311		Peter Dehaven	11 37
106		Joseph Devling	5 07
434		Joseph Devling	20 85
135		Henry Donald	25 92
⅔of 311		Cadwalder Evans	11 37
415		Wm Elliott	19 93
415		Esther Eddy	59 33
415		Robert Gray	9 97
415		Wm Gray	9 97
415		Wm Gilbert	39 84
360		Martha Godfrey	86 40
300	142	John W Godfrey	28 80
120		Peter Hahn	2 88
415		Susan Hahn	9 97
433	120	Chas Hall	5 91
60		Ed Hallowell	8 64
433		Joseph Bigby or Bigbe	41 53
142		Thomas Humphrey	3 39
203		James Irwin	14 61
380½		Joseph Kelso	36 48
403		Rebecca Kelso	38 07
400		Joseph Kelso	19 20
300		Mary Lane	14 40
150		Sarah Lane	43 20
207¼		Caleb Lawns	14 83
207¼		Isaac Longstreth	14 86
207¼		Caleb Lawns	14 86
207¼		Isaac Longstreth	14 86
70		John S Mason	6 72
405		John McCauley	14 40
200		Philip Meyers	28 80
100		Simon Meyers	14 40
420	48	Michael Meyers	60 48
420	48	Valentine Meyers	60 48
196		James Miller	14 13
400		Wm P Mitchell	19 20
434		Wm P Mitchell	20 75
220		Wm P Mitchell	10 56
290		John P Mitchell	13 02
313	112	Ellis L Orvis	15 02
434		J W Packer	20 83
42		J W Packer	2 08
15		J W Packer	37
326		J W Packer	15 63
110		Wm M Packer	5 28
53		Cline Quigley	1 44
100		Peter Smith	12 00
433	153	Sam'l Scott	41 52
433	163	Mary Tallman	20 85
200		Richard Tunis	4 80
200		Richard Tunis	3 84
217		Fishburn Wharton	10 43
217		Fishburn Wharton	10 43
160		Jonathan Willis	3 80
415		Casper Wister	86 40
433	163	James White	31 18
461		Wm Yardley	11 04
		FERGUSON.	
150		A Barton Sloat(owner)	11 25
		GREGG.	
40		James Barber	1 48
2-5of 49		Henry Haines	27
2-5of 40		Henry Haines	14
2-5of 40		Henry Haines	14
2-5of 40		Henry Haines	14
400		Wm Logan	14 80
400		John Painter	14 80
400		Wm Taggert	14 80
400		Davis Taggert	14 80
		HAINES.	
400		Thomas Barr	6 50
406	60	Margaret Barr	6 60
313		John Barron	2 25
87		John Barron	82
400		James Barr	6 50
406	60	Mary Barr	6 60
400	60	Ebenezer Branham	2 25
246		Henry Beck	3 33
400	60	John Bell	3 25
154		Henry Beck	2 87
344	16	John Bolender	5 60
328	60	Henry Bolender	5 52
325	60	Frederick Bolender	5 30
413	60	Adam Bolender	5 12
300	60	John Boyle	3 25
300	60	Thomas Carstance	3 25
406		John Craig	3 28
408	60	John Darr, Jr	3 25
408	78	John Darr	3 30
408	70	Leonard Darr	3 30
382	163	Peter Elper	13 45
438		Andrew Elper	14 23
181		Jacob Frees	1 47
400		Benard Gratz	3 25
250		H Gillman, S Snyder	18 75
262	140	H Gillman, S Snyder	26 00
435		Chas Hall	21 22
437	108	John Hartman	6 84
430	108	Robt Irwin	7 00
400	126	Margaret Irwin	6 50
400		Margaret Jenks	6 50
400		Mary Jenks	6 50
418	99	George Cremer	26 92
106		Lowery	82
228	150	Wm Mosby	1 87
200		Wm Parker	1 63
200		Wm Parker	1 63
400	60	Wm Philips	3 25
400		James Rand	6 50
400		James Row	6 50
440	70	Charlotte Rustin	3 58
428	80	Thomas Rustin	6 75
300	60	Albright Swineford	4 88
170		Stover and Wolf	2 82
400		Simon Snyder	3 25
88		Wm Tidd	75
400	60	John Tidd	3 25
312		Wm Tidd	2 62
150		D Hensel (owner)	1 22
125		D Hensel (owner)	1 03
		HALF MOON.	
48		Daniel Beck	2 96
40	10	Peggy Shearer	2 80
44	11	Thos Heyskill (owner)	5 96
		HARRIS.	
196		J C Fisher	3 54
400		James Forbes	3 60
400		Wm Harrison	3 60
150		John Irwin	1 34
400		James Reed	3 60
100		Sam'l Young	70
		HOWARD.	
107	104	Sam'l Brown	8 36
40		Paul Custin	12 15
200		Sam'l Custin	24 30
208		John W Godfrey	26 38
50		A D Harris	2 02
		HUSTON.	
433	163	James Baxter	3 26
433	163	John Price	3 29
433	163	John Rollington	3 26
433	163	John Wheeland	3 26
		LIBERTY.	
407	120	Ebenezer Benham	16 70
305	120	John Dunwoody	12 51
166		Robt & Jas Hays	21 79
175		Wm Hays	4 60
175		Geo D Hess	10 75
309	03	Robert Irwin	25 33
398	80	Robert Irwin	16 31
110		Jeremiah Jackson	25 42
150		Peter Lytle	6 15
175		James A Quigley	10 75
406	120	Steven Stevenson	24 99
		MARION.	
50		Wm Allison	4 30
42	66	John Carman	2 70
420		Robt Irwin	55 34
413½		Jeremiah Jackson	53 28
17		Thomas Lewis	5 56
35		J M McKinney	3 79
70		Christ Rohrer	22 59
50		W A Thomas	16 14
50		Jacob Deitz (owner)	4 30
50		Wm Tilgham(owner)	16 14
50		C M Bower(owner)	16 14
19		I S Frain (owner)	6 42
28		John Zeigler (owner)	9 07
60		Simon Yarger	5 14
60		Simon Yarger	5 14
		MILES.	
430		Bobert Brady	6 47
410		Hannah Brady	6 17
255		Jane Brady	3 86
200		John Brady	3 00
440		Wm P Brady	6 60
290		Wm P Brady	4 33
286		James Black	4 29
75		Wm Barton	56
424		Geo Calhoun	6 38
365		John Cowden	5 49
50		John Cowden	77
150		Wm Cooper	2 27
427		Wm Dewart	6 41
125		John Dorsey	1 89
320		Joseph Fearon	4 80
130	23	Simon Gratz	1 97
200		Robert Gray	1 50
429		Robert Gray	6 63
476		Thomas Grant	7 12
440		James Hepburn	6 60
150		John Housel	1 12
405		Peter Housel	6 09
460		Alexander Hunter	6 90
430		Jeremiah Jackson	6 47
400		Richard Lake	6 00
350		Aaron Levy	2 50
402	134	Wm Miles	6 06
425		Sam'l Norton	6 59
[illegible]		Wm Parker	4 50
324		Richard Parker	5 04
324		Jeremiah Parker	4 84
419		John Reese	6 26
125		Wm Stedman	1 87
200		Thomas Smith	3 00
100		Abraham Scott	1 50
50		Sam'l Scott	77
100		Abraham Scott	2 27
90		Sam'l Scott	1 87
130		Robert Taggart	1 77
425		Henry Toland	6 39
125		Wharton Moore	1 89
425		David Williams	6 39
		PATTON.	
100		Henry Gross	5 56
		PENN.	
300	150	Adam Bolinder	2 98
383		Wm Cook	11 19
		POTTER.	
400		Wm P Brady	4 31
288		Mary Bound	3 02
81	111	Alex Carmeron	80
138	134	Geo Foust	1 50
196		H B Fulmer	2 00
400		Edward Garigus	3 02
400		Wm Garigus	3 02
400		Wm Harrison	7 02
45		Jacob Kusteborder	51
100		Shires & Fullmer	3 30
327		S & A Scott	3 02
		SPRING.	
216	44	Wm McClure	20 38
186	115	John Purdon	5 84
300		Catherine Robison	9 45
300		Rebecca Robeson	9 45
150		Richard Robison	3 60
80		Jasper Brooks(owner)	6 30
100		J Gordon (owner)	3 15
		SNOW SHOE.	
433		Andrew Bayard	129 80
433	153	Wm Bingham	51 96
433	153	Felix Brunt	51 96
433	153	George Campbell	51 96
412	44	David Carscaden	49 40
413	44	David Carscaden	49 49
287	80	David Carscaden	34 44
433	153	Paul Cox	51 96
433	153	Thomas Cuthburt	51 96
433	153	D H Cunningham	103 93
60		Geo Clymer	7 20
433	153	Sharp Deleny	51 95
300		Joseph Devling	18 00
218		Sam'l Dobson	13 05
433		Geo Eddy	26 04
200		Thomas Fitzmmont	24 00
60		Robert Gray	7 20
383		James T Hale	45 95
50		James T Hale	2 42
433	153	Thomas Hawthorn	51 95
433	153	James Hawthorn	51 95
433	152	Wm Lewis	51 95
433	153	Wm Lewis (lawyer)	51 95
433		Sam'l Linn	51 95
353		John Ligget	42 35
400		J Z Long	24 00
200		J.Z Long	24 00
433	153	Jasper Maylan	51 95
433	153	Edward Mayston	51 95
433		James McMaenus	51 95
433	153	Blair McLanahan	51 95
433	153	Geo Mead	51 95
433	153	Wm McPherson	51 95
433	153	M T Milliken	51 95
400		N J Mitchell	48 00
409	73	N J Mitchell	49 07
433	120	Luke Misner	51 95
433		Benjamin R Morgan	26 04
433	153	Robert Morris	51 95
368	71	John M Nesbit	89 03
½ of ⅔ 433	153	J P Norris	17 27
433	153	Wm Parker	26 04
433		Geo Parker	51 95
216		Jeremiah Parker	12 92
360		John Pim	43 20
360	144	Hugh Pim	43 20
300		Job Reiley	45 00
360	144	John Reiley	43 20
433	153	Thos L Shippen	51 95
433	153	Edward Scott	51 95
433	153	Ben H Tallman	26 04
162		Joseph Tomkins	19 44
433	153	A S Valentine	51 95
433	153	Rebecca Waln	26 04
433	153	Moore Wharton	51 95
433	153	Elizabeth Wharton	26 04
433	163	Kerney Wharton	51 95
⅔ of 5-9 of 433	153	Mary Wharton	14 40
433	153	Francis West	51 95
433	153	Benjamin West	51 95
255		Francis West	15 91
433	153	Wm H West	26 04
433	153	John West	26 04
169		Francis West	10 15
433		Bird Wilson	51 95
		RUSH.	
164	10	James Allison	16 22
433	153	John Allison	83 26
328		James Allison	68 22
250		Andrew Allison	52 00
300		And Allison, Jno Lilly	62 40
327	10	Andrew Aamstrong	5 64
40	10	Richard Atherton	6 24
433	153	Paul Black	76 60
400		John Black	62 40
433	163	David Beveridge	5 64
433	153	Peter Brutzman	112 58
433	163	John Boreland	67 60
433	163	Paul Bush	67 60
433	163	John Bush	67 60
400		Jam esBush	20 80
200		John Burg	10 40
40		Sam'l Chestnut	2 08
100		John Copenhaver	10 40
250		John Copenhaver	26 00
776		Copenhaver, Whitcome	80 70
433	153	John Cunningham	26 78
100		Geo Clymer	5 20
100		Geo Campbell	5 20
300		Thomas Cuthberth	15 60
433	16.	Sharp Delaney	5 64
150		Frederick Dorsh	39 00
433	153	Wm Dentler	22 52
433	153	Thomas Edwards	112 58
433	163	Dan'l Ehler	33 80
433	153	Dan'l Fitzgerald	33 80
433	163	John Funk	11 26
250		Thomas Fitzsimmons	13 00
217		Sabastian Griff	56 42
433	153	Andrew Griff	56 16
216	156	Thomas Grant	22 58
433	153	Thomas Grant	33 84
403	153	Wm Gray	76 78
433	163	James Glenworth	5 64
50		Elizabeth Groe	2 60
100		Robt Grey	5 20
433	153	John Gundaker	22 52
433	153	Michael Gundaker	22 52
433	153	Chrtstian Hair	16 90
426	164	Christian Hair, Jr	16 64
433	153	David Hair	16 90
433	153	John Hanbright	22 58
216	156	Thomas Hamilton	56 16
433	153	Hugh Hamilton	22 52
433	153	John Hand	16 90
403		John Harrison	26 78
150		Joseph Harrison	38 00
433	153	Hugh Hamilton	22 52
75		Joseph Harrison	3 90
112		Geo M Hartline	4 48
½of 433	163	Joseph Hopkins	56 29
433	153	John Huber	16 90
433	153	Robt Irwin	112 58
433	153	Robert Irwin	22 52
100	15	Owen Jordon	22 52
433	163	John Kelly	67 60
100		Robt King	20 80
2300		James T Laird	228 80
433	163	Geo Latimer	5 64
135	68	Wm G Latimer	1 77
15		Casper Lawrance	78
433	154	Christian Lenhore	67 60
313	106	John Lowden	12 22
433	153	Richard Lowden	33 80
433	153	John Lowden	33 84
433	153	Leslie Malone	11 28
433	153	Edward Maystown	5 64
200		Wm McPearson	2 60
433	153	John Miller	16 90
433	163	Jacob Miller	16 90
433	153	Martha McConnell	5 64
433	153	Geo Mead	22 52
433	153	B R Morgan	22 52
217		John Musser	56 42
217		Geo Musser (Smith)	56 42
407	137	Christian Musser	21 22
6		Ellen Nelson	2 80
323		Hugh Patton	8 40
433	153	Richard Peters	22 52
433	153	Henry Pinkerton	33 80
150	11	Hardman Philips	39 00
177	84	Hardman Philips	27 60
216	80	Robert Rainey	36 10
433	153	Thomas Reese	112 58
433	153	Christian Rohrer	16 90
104	47	Jacob Rush	63 18
433	153	Benjamin Rush	33 84
433	153	Casper Shafner	67 60
433	153	Andrew Shenk	16 90
433	153	Christian Shenk	16 90
433	153	Michael Shenk	16 90
247	16	Jacob Steke	9 64
433	153	Robert Spear	67 60
433	153	Mary Smith	11 28
167	07	Geo Slough	6 50
⅓of 433	153	John Stonen	56 29
219		Andrew Scott	8 53
200		Joseph Stroud	10 40
433	153	Paul Such	67 60
433	163	John Such	67 60
406		Barbara Snyder	63 34
433	153	Geo Slough	22 52
433	153	Geo Slough	22 52
6		John Nelson (owner)	1 56
333	163	Kearney Wharton	67 60
122	44	John Weidman	19 02
402	116	Jacob Weidman	62 70
312		Joseph Wells	48 66
50		John Wells	2 60
250		Paul Wells	13 00
108		John Wilson	5 62
75		Wm Wilson	15 60
433	153	Wm Wilson	112 58
313	106	John Witner	24 44
		TAYLOR.	
76		Geo Aushutes	7 61
100		Jacob Beck	25 00
400		Wm Bell	119 00
250		Clement Beckwith	75 00
132		Wm Bell	39 61
100		J C Bell	10 00
50		A M Elder	17 50
434		Hugh Hamilton	65 00
433	163	Elizabeth Hootman	65 00
433	163	Leslie Melone	65 00
434		W W Montgomery	32 55
434		John Montgomery	32 55
433	163	John McCommond	65 00
128		Ridgway, Budd&Co., Tract No 1	18 46
180		Ridgway, Budd&Co, Tract No 2	27 00
189		Ridgway, Budd&Co., Tract No 18	47 25
141		Ridgeway, Budd&Co., Tract No 8	21 15
210		Ridgway, Budd&Co., Tract No 12	52 50
100		John Sherrick	10 00
128		John W Thomas	6 39
138		John W Thomas	21 89
119		John W Thomas	28 81
100		John W Thomas	10 00
100		Geo Cowher(owner)	10 00
100		Michael Weidner	25 00
100		Michael Weidner	25 00
60		Jaseph Yoder	15 00
		UNION.	
398½		Ebenezer Brenhan	39 87
		WALKER.	
90		Robert Asken	2 04
337	154	Robt & John Baker	7 61
212		Sam'l Barkman	9 54
129	120	Ruth Brooks	2 94
280	129	Mary Currick	6 30
115	13	Margaret Daugherty	2 60
139	110	Elizabeth Daugherty	4 05
100	39	Joseph Evans	2 25
92	26	Wm Eckert	2 08
211	72	Peter Hahn	4 74
22	47	Ebenezer Hahn	49
65	40	Wm Hahn	1 47
219	39	Margaret James	4 93
215	155	Edward James	4 86
59	40	David Johnston	1 34
163		John Knox	7 24
327	160	Wm Manrell	7 37
90	94	John Mercer	2 04
327	100	David Mercer	7 34
384	36	Wm Miller	8 67
211	44	Capt Osman	4 74
86	40	Job Packer	1 92
80	40	Job Packer, Jr	2 02
182		Richard Purdon	8 19
100		John Purdon	2 25
150		David Reed	6 75
175		Richard Robison	7 89
100		R Robison	9 00
74	76	Christian Rohrer	22 50
382	36	David Sutler	8 62
79		H Duck Sr(owner)	3 56
12		Robert Wilson	28
		WORTH.	
		Robert Campbell	2 40
250		J B Gray	24 00
25		Widow Morris	2 40
100		Wm Skippen Jr	9 60
100		Jonathan Laird(owner)	9 60
174		M&J Spotts(owner)	16 70

apr13 D. C. KELLER, *Treasurer.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of John Shannon, dec'd, late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
S. G HERRING,
13ap6t Adm'r, Penn Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Adam Hosterman, late of Penn township, dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
JONATH HARTER,
20ap6t Adm'r, Millheim, Pa.

NEW MILLINERY
At Potter's Mills.

MRS. RHODA A MILLER, having secured the service of Miss Mary Crichbaum, who has had 13 years experience as a milliner, she kindly solicits a portion of the patronage of the ladies of Penns valley. She will keep constantly on hand a full supply of millinery goods, such as BONNETS, *Trimmings, Artificial flowers*, nd all goods kept in a well furnished mi liner shop. Latest styles always 13ap4t

PE-RU-NA

Never fails to cure any kidney disease whatsoever; also, diseases of the bladder.
Incontinence of urine, (wetting the bed) PERUNA is a positive cure.
In errors of youth, PERUNA is a specific.
For brick-dust or other deposits, take PERUNA.
For nervous timidity and impotency, take PERUNA.
PERUNA will restore sexual debility to the energy, fire and vigor of youth in both sexes immediately.
For nervous prostration, caused by excessive natural or unnatural sexual indulgence, PERUNA is a sure cure.
Aged and young persons who are disturbed too frequently, at night, to make water, can rely implicitly on PERUNA.
For urinary diseases of both sexes, for female complaints of all kinds, PERUNA is a specific.
$1000 will be paid for any case PERUNA will not restore or at least greatly benefit.
Send for a pamphlet.
S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborn, Ohio.
Keep your bowels regular with

MAN-A-LIN

MINNESOTA CHIEF

Wonderfully simple and perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves ALL the Grain and cleans it ready for Market. Runs easily, constructed durably, finished beautifully, least expensive, and most economical and SATISFACTORY MACHINE NOW MADE. It will handle wet grain as well as dry. It has no equal in threshing flax and timothy; cleans both as well as wheat; requires no change except the sieve. Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine; can not be overloaded. It is both over and under blast. BEST THRESHER IN USE

Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT (new and very desirable.) SEPARATORS of the various sizes fitted for Steam or Horse-Power. The ELWARD, the PITTS and the WOODBURY Horse-Powers, as made by us, are unexcelled.

STILLWATER No. 10 ENGINE

Cylinder 7x12 For WOOD or COAL



We also make the STILLWATER No. 12 and MINNESOTA GIANT FARM ENGINES, each having return-flue, and fitted for burning straw, wood or coal. These Engines are made and finished in the *most perfect manner*, TRACTION ATTACHMENTS can be furnished with any of them. *For Price-List and Circulars*, address

SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO.
Manufacturers, Stillwater, Minn.

WHEN YOU DO YOUR SPRING SHOPPING

If you come in person,

The trains from the different branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad come to the new Broad Street Station, which is within one block of our store; you walk directly through the new City Hall to our Market Street front. If you come by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, any horse car on Thirteenth Street will bring you directly from the Callowhill Street Depot to our door. If you come through Camden, N.J., any horse car on Market Street, except the red ones, will bring you direct. We have provided new and spacious reading and toilet rooms for the free use of visitors.

If you order by letter,

Departments of goods have been so enlarged and improved that our stock, unquestionably the most comprehensive in the United States, is better than ever. We send without charge, or any obligation to purchase, samples of the new Dress Goods, Silks, etc. We give prices of our entire stock in our new Catalogue for Spring and Summer, which is mailed free to all who send us address on postal card. Hundreds of orders are filled daily, and goods sent by mail and express to every State and Territory, with full privilege of return and refund of money if they do not suit.

John Wanamaker,
PHILADELPHIA.

Chestnut, Market and Thirteenth Streets, and City Hall Square.

Dry Goods, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear and Housekeeping Appointments.

IMPORTANT
To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Brenchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 34 Liberty St., New York. 1dec 6m.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE REPORTER OFFICE.

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa. oct22

GOLD. Great chance to make money Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that isneeded sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 22 de ey

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools, RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, Pres't WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
Long Tested—Often Imitated—Never Equaled. Establishment, 1347 Chestnut St., Philada. Under Patronage of Leading Surgeons.



PRICES REDUCED BELOW COMPETITION.

Made in every desirable pattern, light, cool, cleanly, indestructible, (fine steel spring coated,) unaffected by time, use or climate; used in bathing, *always reliable*: being unequaled in merit and practical construction, as admitted by all eminent Surgeons and disinterested experienced dealers.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of *Intriguers* offering second-hand, shop-damaged goods, or *inferior* imitations. Genuine stamped, (spring and strap.) "I. B. SEELEY—WARRANTED." Owing to the frequent complaints that *inferior imitations* have been supplied on calls for my Trusses, I give the above notices.

Supplied by all leading Dealers in the Trade at the usual price of common Trusses.

Complete assortment carried in stock, with correct adjustment a specialty, by

J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte 20oct

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.
We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.
We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.
We have no hand-made Shoes, all warrared, at 75 cents per pair.
We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men at $2.50.
We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the commuutiy with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress at 15 cents andup, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefone an same price.
We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.
We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.
We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.
We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.
We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price,
We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.
We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regular sewed, sameas any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.
We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.
We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.
We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomby ... ways giving the full value for what money they give us.
Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ..................Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., May 4 1882.

WE HAVE JUST COME OVER

To Tell you

That the First Week of May will be

☞OUR OPENING—

☞OF SPRING GOODS!

Always Lively,
Always Lively, and
Up to the Times
Up to the Times.

The FAIR and CENTRAL SUPPLY DEPOT (connected by Telephone)
WILL BRISTLE WITH BARGAINS!
Whitmer & Co. | G. R. Spigelmyer
SPRING MILLS. & Co.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—FOR SALE.—A Howe Sewing Machine, warranted in good order, at this office. Has drop-leaf and our drawers. tf

—Jumbo, the big elephant, is in Philadelphia, and everybody goes to see him. The best and purest family groceries are at Sechler's, and all housekeepers go there for them.

—Shut in with toll-gates on all sides, and with no whiskey in its hotels, the boro' of Millheim can assume an enviable air of independence. Centre Hallers will need take su then along "to take" when going to Millheim hereafter.

—Landlord Meyers had his hotel sign go through the hands of an artist, who set it off with a gay American eagle and gilt lettering. Nice and fresh as the sign now looks, the hotel under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer surpasses it, and deserves it all.

—The gayest shoes for ladies, and cheap, at Doll & Mingle's Centre county headquarters for boots and shoes.

—The Forks hotel, under the new management, Mr. J. Kleckner, is doing finely. Our good looking friend, Perry Stover, late landlord, lives in his handsome new residence now, and is attending to his new grain warehouse.

—S. W. Smith, a typo from this office returned from Michigan. We are glad to learn that his brother Wm. is recovering from his recent illness.

—Horace Zerby, of our town, has the contract for a new brick school house, at Zeiglerville, Mifflin county at, $2000.

—Ready-made clothing, best spring and summer styles, very low at the cheap store of C. Dinges. Elegant suits for boys. Also boots and shoes, hats and caps—anything to fully rig out man or boy, and money to be saved.

—J. G. Ramsdell, 1113 Chesnut St., Philadelphia, will mail any of our lady readers a copy of the latest "Metropolitan Fashions," gratis on receipt of address.

—Siney Hoffer has become a partner with his father, John Hoffer, in the store at Bellefonte. Success to the new firm.

—Rev. C. M. Aurand has accepted a call from the Milroy Luth. charge.

—Graham & Son have moved their shoe emporium to the room lately occupied by the Centre Co. Bank, in the Brockerhoff house. This is most convenient for all, and their large and splendid stock of boots and shoes embraces everything in quality, style and prices that can be desired for men women and children. Go to Graham's in their new quarters and see how snugly they are fixed.

—A new engine built at the Pennsylvania railroad shops, at Altoona, has been called Jumbo. It weighs over sixty tons and it is claimed to be the heaviest locomotive in the world. It was run down the road from Altoona, coupled to fifteen freight cars, at the rate of fifty-nine seconds to the mile. It is what is styled a double-ender, and can run in either direction, obviating the use of a turn-table.

—*Harper's Magazine* for May is signalized by the beginning of a new serial story by William Black, and the conclusion of "Anne," by Constance Fenimore Woolson, the most brilliant and popular American novel that has ever been given to the public.

—Wholfeil! Wohlfeil! This is not Latin, it is not Hebrew, neither is Choctaw, but if you want to know what it means, go to Dinges' store.

—It has been definitely settled that the State Military Encampment shall be this year held at Lewistown, Pa. The encampment is to begin on the 19th of August and continue ten days.

—Thanks to Rev. D. J. Mitterling for remembrances from Wittenburg college.

—We asked him to take the REPORTER; he said he would like to, but was too poor, and went hard to support the family. This was two weeks ago. On Monday we learned that with wife and four children he went over ten miles to the show, the admittance and other expenses costing near $5.00. We pitied the man.

—Mike Condo was able to be in town again, after a painful siege of rheumatism. Mr. Abe Luchenbach, of Bellefonte, is seriously ill from pneumonia.

—John Mullen's new store is the place for bargains in dry goods. Ladies will find there the finest dry-goods, equal to any in the county. Give John Mullen a call, he will do the fair thing with customers.

—About eleven o'clock on Saturday night the large bridge of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, over the Bald Eagle Creek, a short distance above Lock Haven, on the road to Bellefonte, caught fire from the spark of a passing engine, and was entirely destroyed. The creek at this point, must be a hundred or more yards wide. The burning of the bridge prevented the passage of Batchellor & Doris' circus, which was en route for Bellefonte. But the managers were determined to reach that town if they had to make a complete circut. They reversed their course, returned to Sunbury, and by the Sunbury and Lewistown road to Lewistown, where they were transferred to the Pennsylvania railroad, and thence via of Tyrone to Bellefonte, which place they reached.

—If you want any fresh mackerel, go to Mullen's new store, all grades and cheap.

—There is promise of a good sugar crop. Then we'll have lots of preserves.

—S. W. Caldwell has a boom in Clinton for state senator.

Manalin regulates the bowels and liver.

—Ready-made clothing for men and boys, at Mullens new Centre Hall store; also hats, boots and shoes very cheap.

—Mrs. Lydia Gutelius, of Mifflinburgh, sister of Mrs. Dr. Neff, of our town, is low with consumption.

Unless it had great merit Parker's Ginger Tonic could not be so popular. Its sale has rapidly spread all over this country, because invalids find it gives them new life and vigor when other medicines fail entirely.—Ohio farmer.

—Guiteau is failing in health and spirits, so Warden Crocker says.

—A new coal company has been organized at Osceola. They will open a large mine on the six feet Moshannon vein.

—Jumbo, the monster elephant lately imported by P. T. Barnum, causes almost as much excitement among all classes as does the handsomely arranged and completely stocked grocery of Sechler & Co. Jumbo don't stay long at a place, but Sechlers, fortunately are among us to stay. Call and see them, and when Jumbo comes around see him too!

—We again ask the attention of the reader to the adv. of the Beehive. To the ladies we would say they can find there the latest and most elegant styles of dress-goods to be found, or which the New York market affords; in this regard the Beehive is the only establishment in this part of the state that keeps a complete assortment of first class ladies dress goods. In trimmings and notions, the Beehive is simply unsurpassed. The Beehive is the store where a lady generally finds what she takes a fancy to. There is also connected with it a gentlemen's department, with finest cloths and cassimers. A merchant tailoring establishment, in which suits are made to order and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Besides these important features the Beehive will be found to be one of the best places for a real bargain.

—All goods at Dinges' warranted new and good as new. Prices down to bring any article within the reach of the poorest. Call at the Pennsvalley bargain store if you want to save money.

A familiar instance of color blindness is that of a man taking a brown silk umbrella and leaving a gingham one in its place. But we often see cases on mental blindness just as bad as invalids who take nauseous medicines to relieve their cough when a reliable, pleasant and safe medicine is at hand called Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot. Try it. Sold by J. D. Murray.

—In the Huntingdon county case, tried in our court last week, Com. vs. James Myton, adultery, fornication and bastardy, the jury were out all Wednesday night, and brought in a verdict of acquittal next morning. Myton pays three-fourths the cost, balance Mary C. Wilson, the prosecutrix.

—The rush for Dinges' new goods has not abated, and as the news keep spreading so does the rush keep up. Stock is kept up by a fresh arrival each week. Ask for what you want and you will find that Dinges has it.

In the case against Gates for inhuman treatment of a little grand daughter, making her sleep in the barn last winter with only a horse-blanket and some hay for a covering, Mr. Gates got the costs, and gave bonds in $2000 for proper mantainance of the child and her education, child to be placed in the care of the overseers, until of proper age.

Ganoe, for drawing money on forged scalp certificates pleaded guilty to 18 indictments and was left off with costs and to make restitution of money fraudulently obtained.

—Give Mullen's new store a trial and you will find out where headquarters are for bargains. Call and examine new stock and prices.

— DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Saturday, the 22d inst, at about 12 o'clock a. m., at Logansville, fire broke out in J. B. Barner's dwelling. As soon as the alarm was made, people flocked to the scene and did their utmost to extinguish it but to no purpose. It continued to spread and soon the large dwelling house of Hon. G. A. Achenbach was enveloped in flames. Both of these houses were burned to the ground. Indications were of such a nature at one time that it looked as though the whole town would become one vast sheet of devastating flame. In a very short space of time the roofs of twenty buildings caught fire. Through the skill and energy of the Logansville Bucket Company the fire was finally extinguished. Many of the household goods of the families burned out were saved. The loss is fully covered by the insurance, Mr. Barner's in the Home of N. Y., and Mr. Achenbach's in the Sugar Valley Mutual Fire Insurance Company. *Clinton Democrat*, 27ult.

—Do you want a boot or shoe that is a genuine article, with no doubt about it, then go to Doll & Mingle's where honest goods are sold.

—Smallpox is spreading at Huntingdon.

—On his recent visit to the Seneca Cornplanter Reservation, the Indians presented to Mr. Crittenden a few ears of "Squaw Corn" which is said to be an excellent variety for table use and as a forage plant. Mr. C. writes to the REPORTER: "Any member of any Sunday School in Centre county can have kernels enough for at least two hills by sending two three-cent stamps to pay for pack and postage, by addressing Miss Jennie Crittenden, Bellefonte.

—It will do any housekeeper good to go through Brachbill's furniture rooms. Take all other establishments in the county together—and they are well enough as far as they go—and you will find Brachbill's old depot still exceeds them for beauty, variety, good work and low prices. Brachbill's is the old reliable furniture stand—honest dealing, low prices and gentlemanly bearing to customers have kept Brachbills establishment agoing, while scores of others went under.

—George Eisenhuth at work on Cassler's mill had his hand badly cut by a saw last week.

In countries where malaria prevails, or where the climate is subject to sudden changes—should be found in every house Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Harrisburg, April 29.—The Geiser Manufacturing Company's large iron works at Waynesboro, Franklin county, were entirely destoyed by fire this evening. The fire was caused by the explosion of a boiler.

—Mr. Barnum acknowledges that he has opened negotiations with the King of Siam for the loan or purchase of a white elephant. Next he will want to go for Sechler's grocery, and buy it out, to gain additional notoriety and fame.

Dill objected to Hinkle as a sutor for his daughter Henrietta, at West Milton, O. A letter from Hinkle asking the girl to meet him in the orchard fell into Dill's hands, and he substituted himself for her, going to the trysting place in her clothes. When the ardent lover clasped the figure in the dark he received the contents of a pistol in his shoulder.

—Cowher sells more of the improved Singer than all the agents of other machines taken together. The improved Singer sewing machine has the lead and will keep it—it is the favorite in every family.

—A special engine reached Bellefonte on Sunday evening and whirled off with Gen. Beaver to Philadelphia to be on hand for the peace committees of his party on Monday. The General only a few hours before warned the boys in Sunday school not to go to the depot and look at the coming circus train, because it was the Lord's day.

—At the gate of the cemetery at Avington, in France, the parents of a child certified to have died of croup, insisted on having the coffin opened to take a last look. The child was found breathing, and was expected to be saved.

—Business is booming at Penn Hall at present. It would seem from the amount of business that Maj. Fisher does that the people in general are more and more realizing that he does have the largest and best selected stock of general merchandise, and what is most appreciated are the low prices.

A negro who had brutally assaulted a girl at Galion, Ohio, was forcibly taken from the jail at that place and hanged, in the presence of about five thousand persons.

The greatest cleanser and purifier of the blood, Peruna, should be taken every few months to prevent malarious diseases, and to cure them when prevention was neglected.

—First of May was fine.

FIVE HUNDRED APACHES ON THE WAR PATH

San Francisco April 30.—A dispatch from Lordsburg, N. M. says: "A special messenger was sent from San Simon on the night of the 27th to Guthrie's ranche, to notify all persons on the Gila river that 500 White Mountain Apaches had broken out from the San Carlos reservation and were heading for the Gila. The son of Captain Lawson, who was recently killed by the Indians at Gold Gulch, arrived at Guthrie's from Clifton yesterday with dispatches of a similar tenor. There are over thirty men at Guthrie's thoroughly well fortified. A good force, also well fortified, is located at the Lightfoot ranche, half a mile below Guthrie's, and active preparations for a vigorous defense are being made all along the river. The great want is a sufficient supply of arms and ammunition."

THE TORTURE IN URUGUAY.

Rio Janerio, March 31, 1882—The telegraph brings us news that the question between the Italian Minister has become a serious one, the latter having pulled down the Legation arms and embarked on an Italian frigate on the 26th, his ultimatum for immediate satisfaction having received no reply. The international difficulty arose as follows:—A rich Montevidean was murdered and robbed February. The police arrested two Italians, and in order to force them to surrender the money and confess subjected them to barbarous tortures, Finally the innocence of of the Italians was proved by the confession of the real murderer, a Montevidean ex-policeman, and they were released. Their story created an intense sensation. From strong, sturdy men they were reduced to cripples, with bands and arms paralized. Their bodies were covered with marks of kicks and stabs and their feet with those of burning. According to their story they were submitted three days to the Columbian "Cepo," that is with arms and legs stretched on to the fullest exten with dry ropes from their wrists and ankles to distant stakes and left in the dew to allow the ropes to shorten and strain the joints still further; their fingers were forced assunder with an iron rod; their mouths were filled with sand to choking; they were forced to eat red herrings and other salt food, water being denied and placed in sight but out of reach; their feet were roasted and they were kicked and cut with knives in rage that they would not confess. The Italian Minister demanded the punishment of the officials who had ordered or connived at the maltreatment and $80 000 gold as compensation, and finally as no satisfaction could be had, sent in his ultimatum on the 25th and broke off relations on the 26th. He is supported by the Spanish Minister, who is ordered to push for satisfaction in the case of Sanches Caballero, also tortured in the interior and made way with when ordered to be sent to Montevideo. The French Minister has a claim on account of a French mariner killed by the police, and the Brazilian government has a reclamation for over about forty Brazilians forced into the army, for many cases of maltreatment of Brazilians and for a recent affair in which an Uruguayan authority crossed into Brazilian territory to seize an obnoxious person. Brazil has it is understood, threatened to send an army into Uruguay to protect her citizens, but the Argentine government is trying to arrange a settlement which would prevent so serious a measure.

MORE OF RERDELLS CONFESSION.

MINING STOCK GIVEN BY DORSEY TO MR. TYNER AND OTHER POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

Washington, April 27.—Mr. P. H. Woodward, an inspector of the Post Office department, was the only witness examined to-day in the Police Court proceedings against M. C. Rerdell. He testified that he had been presented at two interviews between Rerdell and the Post master-General and the Attorney-General. In the interview Rerdell had said that he was once a clerk under the Board of Public Works of this District, and afterward a clerk for Stephen W. Dorsey. The witness corroborated the testimony given by Messrs. James and McVeagh yesterday. In the interview at the Arlington Rerdell had spoken of two very bad routes in Tennessee and one in Colorado. The inspectors afterward found that upon this latter route, from Ouray to Los Pinos, no service had been performed for nearly two years. The investigation of the inspectors confirmed Rerdell's statement. Rerdell said that about 1,5000 or 2.000 shares of mining stock had been given by Dorsey to Turner, the department clerk for services. At the second interview Rerdell expressed sincere gratifi ation at what he had already done. He was sorry, he said to be compelled to break with Dorsey, because they had been friends for a long time. He said he afterward went over to New York to endeavar to get Dorsey to make a similar confession, but had failed.

Col. Ingersoll cross-examined the witness with results that were not gratifying to the defence. He brought out that Rerdell had said that James N. Tyner, the First Assistant Post-master-General had given 2.000 shares to influence his official action. A. M. Gibson had also received 2 000 shares of the stock. Mr. McGrew, the Auditor, and the Deputy Auditor, so Rerdell said, had received and divided one-half of a certain sum resulting from remitted fines.

THE CONKLING OF TO-DAY.

Conkling is one of the most changed men you ever saw. He has the profound conviction that he is the most unpopular man in the United States. The fact is that he trod on the toes of so many people in the election of his power, that every one of them has had a chance during the last year to kick back at him. He is now attending strictly to his law practice, but I think has some fond hope of being returned to the Senate at the next vacancy. New York is now represented by one drunken and one mediocre Senator. The time may come when the business class here will want a man in the Senate of Conkling's capacity. He thinks, however, that the people hate him everywhere, and it has very much modified his behavior. He will sign a recommendation now to make a man a sleeping-car conductor or a night watchman, but he would not have bothered with such business two years ago. His usual style in those days was to flare up at the least opportunity. On one occasion a man went to him with a letter on some piece of business. Conkling read it, heard what he had to say, and said: "I will attend to the matter. sir, for you." As the man took his hat to go he turned and said: "Then I may rely on you, Senator?" Immediately Conkling began to shoot his eyes and execute his peculiar grimaces, and he handed the man back his letter and said: "Don't you think a man like that, with no intention to offend, rejoiced to to see a man like Conkling tumble?" Conkling has been reviewing these exasperations, and he is quiet, comparatively.—*Gath's Letter.*

APRIL OIL STATISTICS.

Titusville, April 30.—The *Herald's* monthly oil report published to-morrow will show that 429 new wells were completed with a production of 9,469 barrels, against 380 wells and 8,954 production for March There were 452 rigs buildings and 406 wells drilling the last day of April, against 483 rigs building and 408 wells drilling last March.

FIGHT WITH CATTLE THIEVES.

Denver, Col., April 29.—The *Republican's* Gunnison special says: Thursday three cattle thieves were killed near Grand Junction, Ute Reservation, by Sheriff Bowan, of Gunnison county, and Deputy Sheriff J. F. Brink, of Utah, and a large *posse*. On Friday the Sheriff's *posse* came suddenly upon another gang of thieves. During the engagement Bowman and Brink were both killed. A large party of citizens are now in pursuit of the thieves.

The Democrats concluded not to filibuster on the Lynch-Chalmers election case, because it would only have afforded the Radicals the pretext and opportunity to drum up their absentees and bring them here to consummate whatever partisian legislation and jobbery they may have on hand. Besides, the Democrats had but little heart in the matter, believing it was a bad case, and knowing that General Chalmers was an indifferent sort of a Democrat who came very near going off into the Greenback-Independent movement in Mississippi last year, and who voted against Curtis, when the latter had an infinitely better case than that of Chalmers.

ATTEMPTS ON THE LIVES OF WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT AND CYRUS W. FIELD BY INFERNAL MACHINES.

New York, April 30.—A dastardly attempt was made yesterday by some miscreants on the lives of William H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field by sending them explosives through the mails. Two missives came into the office about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. One was posted in the office and the other was brought in by a collector a few minutes afterwards. The last one was addressed to "William H. Vanderbilt, No. 459 Fifth avenue." The first one was addressed to "Cyrus W. Field, Lexington avenue and Thirty-third street." The packets, with other mail matter, were taken in a mail wagon to the Third avenue elevated railroad station, at the head of Chatham street, an then deposited it on the front platform of one of the cars. The train started up town and before reaching the station at Ninth street and Third avenue an explosion was heard from the mail-bag and fire and smoke was observed to issue from it. When the train stopped at the station the burning bag was hastily transferred to the apltform of the railroad. The people were afraid to transport it any further on the train. It was then taken to the postoffice station at Twenty-ninth street and Third avenue.

Superintendent Nosher, who is in charge there, dispatched a messenger in haste for Postmaster Pearson, and when that official arrived, the half-burned mail bag and contents were examined. The package addressed to Cyrus W. Field was plunged into a bucket of water for fear that the parcel might also explode and when thoroughly soaked was examined carefully. It was found to consist of a pasteboard box covered with gaudy flowers and pictures and had a small drawer in it from which depended a string, for the purpose it is supposed of drawing it open and causing the explosion. Inside the box was found a tin canister containing a white powder and liquid believed to be some kind of an explosive.

Moscow, April 30.—A man named Kobseff Bogdanowitsch recently submitted to the authorities a plan for the illumination of the Kremlin with the electric light. Inquiries were instituted, and it was discovered the intention was to blow up the whole of the Kremlin during the festivities attending the coronation of the Czar. At the man's residence there were found a number of peasants' caps and crowns, which were filled with explosive material. It is supposed these caps were intended to be thrown into the air in greetings to the Czar, and that on falling to the ground their contents would explode with the effect of bombs. Bogdanowitsch and 300 Nihilists have been arrested.

The colored people of Huntingdon, L. I., are much exercised over certain allegations that have been circulated concerning the characted of Mrs. William Crippen and Mrs. Edner Smith by Mrs. Irena Johnson. Mrs. Johnson was taken sick some time ago and called in a colored "doctor," who told her that she had been poisoned by a mixture of dried snakes and tree toads powdered and put in her food. The "doctor" ascertained this fact, he says, by placing a bottle on the woman's breast, when the snakes made their appearance in large numbers. Mrs. Crippen and Mrs. Smith are charged with Mrs. Johnson's illness, and feeling has run so high against them that the colored people have refused to receive communion with them at the African Methodist Church in the town, fearing the bread and wine might be poisoned. The accused women have begun proceedings against Mrs. Johnson and the "doctor" for slander.

Really the man and brother does not yet seem to have been elevated much altho' within hearing distance of all the oratory and equality wasted in New York city in the days of greely.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Catherine Zerby, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. J. THOMPSON,
May 4 6t. Potters Mills, Pa.
Adm. cum test annexo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Robert Lee, late of Potter, twp., dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. J. THOMPSON,
May 4 6t. Potters Mills.
Adm. cum test annexo de b. n.

Good News!

It will be

—GOOD NEWS—

for all, to know that the MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS in the valley,

A-N-D—T-H-E--B-E-S-T

has arrived, and is now opened, at

—*W O L F'S*—

Old Reliable Stand.

The finest and best gentlemen's Dress Goods, in the county.

The finest, best and latest styles ladies' Dress Goods.

Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

Queensware, Glassware, Groceries, none but what are pure. He has the only pure, old-fashioned NEW ORLEANS sugar in the county, an article rarely found in these days.

A complete assortment in each department.

Come and see one of the best stocks in the county.

THE GREAT

BEEHIVE

ONE PRICE STORES

Bellefonte, Pa.

Grand Display of an Entire New Stock of Goods at Prices that defy Competition.

SPRING & SUMMER 1882,

There having been such an unsettled feeling among Importers and Manufacturers of late, we have been especially Exacting in the Purchase of our NEW STOCK.

Having been connected with a Large Wholesale Bussiness for many years in New York gives us an advantage over many others in the purchase of Goods.

Having watched with an eagle eye every opportunity and whenever a concession has been offered, we have taken advantage of it and pitched in.

By marking every article in plain figures and at uniform percentage above cost, our customers always derive the benefit of every bargain that we obtain.

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
PRINTS & DOMESTICS,
Hosiery, Notions and Trimmings,
Linens, White Goods and Laces,
Woosted and Embroideries,
Shoes, Carpets;
Oil Cloths, and Mattings,
Gents Furnishing Goods and
MERCHANT TAILORING.

Permit us to offer thanks to our many patrons for the confidence manifested by them in our mode of doing business.

By sticking to the one price and no misrepresentation plan of offering our goods to the public, we hope to merit an increased continuance of their patronage.

Very Respectfully Yours,

GOLDSMITH & BROTHER,

New York Office } 97 Frankin St.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres dated April 5, by way of Libson, says:—"Advices from Montevideo are to the effect that in consequence of the maltreatment of Brazilians in Uruguay Brazil is concentrating troops on the frontier and has despatched an envoy to Montevideo to demand redress. It is reported that Uruguay is raising men to protect the frontier and is taking measures to fortify Montevideo.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mrs. Rodgers, Aaronsburg, Centre County, April 20, 1882, by Rev. A. H. Parker, John M. Shadle, of Kishacoquillas Valley, and Miss Elizabeth A. Barber, of Aaronsburg, formely of near Centre Hall.

DIED.

On the night of 25, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Leyden, near Bellefonte, Annie Alexander, aged 83 years and 3 days. The deceased was the widow of James Alexander, who preceeded her some 30 years ago. She was the mother of Hon. C. T. Alexander. Deceased was formerly a resident of Potter township, and is well known to the citizens of, this section.

On 28, Miles twp., Henry Strayer, aged 75 years, 7 months and 5 days.

At Pine Grove Mills, Ap. 12, John Brett, aged 67 years, 7 months and 11days. Mr. Brett was an old and respected citizen of that section.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 1.—Wheat $144; Corn 81; Oats 50. Cattle prime 8½; good 7½: wool sheep 6a6½; Calves 6½, hogs prime 11, good 10½.

Spring Mills Market.
Wheat, $1.30
Rye 80c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled, 85c.
Oats, 50c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 75c.
Cloverseed, 4 00 to 4.5 0
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00!
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 30c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 10.
Ham, 15c.
Shoulders 10c
Bacon or side, 10c
Eggs per doz. 15c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

— DINGE'S! —

TO EVERY BODY.

PLAIN TALK!

—||o||—

READ THIS!!

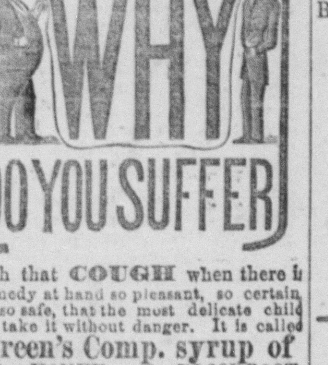
I will keep up a FULL LINE OF GOODS, right along.

DO NOT FORGET THIS!

I especially call attention to MY STOCK of GROCERIES as being the Equal if not Superior to any in the Valley.

☞I Guarantee Bargains—I mean that I will sell low, and only ask that people come and satisfy themselves of this from the prices asked.

WILL GIVE AWAY $1000! this year to cash customers, by a System of Checks. Each customer taking a $20 check sums purchased will be punched and when amount is full $1 will be thrown off the $20, besides having your goods lower than sold elsewhere.



With that COUGH when there is a remedy at hand so pleasant, so certain and so safe, that the most delicate child may take it without danger. It is called Green's Comp. syrup of TAR, HONEY and BLOODROOT. It contains all the virtues of Tar in a concentrated form, combined with the best Expectorant and Anodynes, the whole prepared without the aid of heat, forming the BEST KNOWN REMEDY for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Try one bottle and be convinced. Price 50 CENTS per bottle. Manufactured only by
F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa.
For sale by Druggists & Merchants and by
J. D. MURRAY, CENTRE HALL,
5may y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
1 jan 6m JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.
10ap68tf

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law. Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

203 S. Paca St., Baltimore. Nov. 28, 1881.
I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.
JOS. MCCAWLEY.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is *not* a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is the only preparation of Iron that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Don't be imposed on with imitations.



WM. A. SANDO
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Shop oncorner of Church and Main st. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on short notice, and good fits guaranteed, according to the latest styles. A large lot of samples always on hand. Workmen of long experienced in his employ. 1nov y.

---FISHERMEN AHOY!---

I have just received
400
JAPANESE BAMBOO RODS,
From 12 to 20 feet long.
Fine Spliced Bamboo Fly Rods and Bait Rods, Fine Artificial Flies, REELS, BAIT BOXES, BASKETS, SNELLS,
Lines, Fly Books, and a general assortment of
ROD MOUNTINGS
too numerous to mention. Also the new BARBLESS Hooks. Please call and be convinced.
THEODORE DESCHNER,
16ma;2m Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. B. KRAPE
NEW JEWELRY, STATIONERY & BOOK STORE,
at Spring Mills.
Jewelry, Stationery and Books of all kinds, cheap as the cheapest in the county. WATCHES REPAIRED at reasonable charges and satisfaction guaranteed,
He will keep all goods usually kept in a first class Jewelry Store. 23 feb 3m.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Jacob L. Lose, dec'd, late of Miles township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present when duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN F. REIFSNYDER,
30mar6t. Administrator.

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower
ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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6apr4t MARY SMITH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Elias Horner, late of Spring twp, dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement
JAMES BOAL, Centre Hall.
27ap6t Adm'r cum test. annexo.

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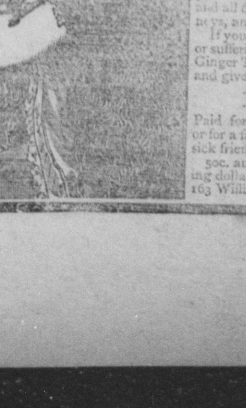
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DR. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27febtf

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THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Never brood your chickens in and in. It makes them weak and more difficult to raise.

Oats grown on clay land make the best meal, keep longest and bring the highest price.

It is said that if food is kept from the sheep twenty-four hours before killing, the mutton will have a better flavor.

Pear trees will endure a goodly quantity of ashes and cinders at their roots. The sweepings of the blacksmith shop are excellent.

Charred corn is one of the best things which can be fed to hens to make them lay, not as a regular diet, but in limited quantities each day.

One cow well fed and comfortably cared for will produce quite as much milk and butter as two that are allowed to run at large, lie on the wet ground and be subject to the exposure of the weather.

If the urine from a stable falls into a basement or cellar upon the heaps of solid manure, then a shallow cistern, covered with strong planks, under the pile, will catch what otherwise would disappear into the earth.

A New Jersey farmer reports that a dressing of eight bushels per acre of salt to land badly infested with white grubs enabled him to raise good crops of corn for three years past, which was impossible previous to this application.

H. H. Malison writes to the *Poultry Monthly*: "I believe it is not generally known among poultry fanciers that a few sprigs of a cedar bush mixed with hay or any kind of litter for hens' nests will keep them entirely free from lice."

It is commonly known that feeding cows heavily with turnips imparts the flavor of the turnip to the milk, but if given in moderate quantities just after milking, so that twelve hours shall elapse for the effect to pass off, little difficulty is experienced.

A reader requests a remedy for excessive sweating in horses. This is usually caused by feeding too much corn, and hence the best remedy is to diminish the quantity of corn and vary the feed as much as possible. Some horses, however, are constitutionally subject to sweats.

There is no better and surer way of killing young trees than to expose the roots to the wind, which dries them out very rapidly. Make a note of this, and if you have any trees to transport, be sure to have the roots thoroughly covered with blankets or something as effectual. This precaution may save you the life of scores of trees.

It is immaterial at what time vegetables are transplanted, provided they are not too large and the ground is warm and mellow; but they should never be transplanted in a rainstorm, when the ground is puddly. If transplanted when it is warm and mellow root action begins at once.

B. Hurlbut, Portland, Mich., says he knows by two years' successful experience that a dash of soapsuds is death to currant worms. "Try it," he tells the *Fruit Recorder*, "in just such strength as will curl them in a second of time." He uses it very strong, and after it has served this good purpose the rains wash it down, and it acts as a stimulant to the bushes.

The tomato worm, according to the entomologists, is such a greedy feeder that it changes its skin three times to admit further capacity for gluttony, and when transformed into the fully-developed insect—every tissue and fiber of which is composed of tomato leaf—it instinctively distinguishes its favorite forage afar off by sense of smell, and the larger the plantation the farther it may be scented.

Recipes.

Bean Soup.—Soak one and one-half pints of beans in cold water over night. In the morning drain off the water, wash the beans in fresh water and put into soup-kettle with four quarts of good beef stock from which all the fat has been removed. Set it where it will boil slowly but steadily till dinner, or three or four hours. Two hours before dinner slice in an onion and half a carrot. Strain through a colander and send to the table hot. The black bean and the red bean are better for soup than the white. The best of all is the large, round speckled bean, red-and-white, sometimes called "goose bean.' It is said that the first seed was found in the crop of a wild goose, and planted in this country. It has since been one of the choicest of soup beans.

Mock Cream Toast.—A delicious breakfast dish is made thus: Melt in one quart of milk about half a teacupful of butter, a large teaspoonful of flour freed from lumps, and the yolks of three eggs beaten light; beat these ingredients together well. Heat it all together slowly, stirring briskly; it must not boil, or it will curdle and lose the appearance of cream; add at least two teaspoonfuls of sugar and a small pinch of salt. Toast bread nicely and lay in two dishes, and pour the hot cream over; or better, perhaps, to dip each slice separately and pour the remainder over the dish.

Indian Pudding.—One quart of milk, two heaping teaspoonfuls of Indian meal, four of sugar, one of butter, three eggs, one teaspoonful of salt. Boil the milk in the double boiler. Sprinkle the meal into it, stirring all the while. Cook twelve minutes, stirring often. Beat together the eggs, salt, sugar and half a teaspoonful of ginger. Stir the butter into the meal and milk. Pour this gradually on the egg mixture. Bake slowly one hour.

Loaf Cake.—Take three cups of sponge dough (like pancake batter), one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, three eggs, beaten separately, one-half teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little warm water; one teacupful of raisins, nutmeg and cinnamon to taste. Beat sugar and butter to a cream; make it as you do a cake before you mix with the dough. Put in the raisins the last thing. Let it rise the same as bread and bake an hour.

Cleaning Horses by Steam.

A machine which cleans horses by steam is in use in horse railroad stables in New York city. A description of the machine says:

Its standard rate is one hundred horses in ten hours, but yesterday it cleaned 122 between 7:30 A. M. and 5:40 P. M., with an hour's intermission for dinner. To test it, extra speed was put on, and one horse was actually cleaned in one minute and fifteen seconds, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary process. The horse is led under a bar, from which depend on each side of him arms with universal joints. Turning on the arms are brushes a foot in circumference. These are revolved by steam through the arms and cross-bar at an ordinary rate of 800 revolutions a minute, which can be increased to 1,000. A man on each side takes hold of the arm close to the brush and applies the brush to the horse. The steam that whirls the brush makes a noise a good deal like the hissing of a hostler. The universal joints allow the arms and brushes to be moved in any direction. Beginning at the head, the men move the brush along the sides, back and belly, and down the legs of the horse to the feet. A cloud of dust arises in the air, and in two minutes the horse looks like a different creature. The horses were a little nervous at first, but after a few seconds all appeared to be pleased with the operation.

A Big Blow-Up Coming.

General Newton is preparing for another blowing up of submarine rocks at Hell Gate, in New York harbor, to be three times as big as that six years ago. Eleven acres of the reef known as Flood Rock are being tunneled at a depth of fifty or sixty feet, and when this work is complete, two years hence or so, the whole reef will be broken up with one scattered charge of dynamite. About seven acres are already completed.

The Land of Cotton.

Whoever embarks at Vicksburg on a steamboat upward-bound and remains on board until she has reached Helena will have traversed the very creme de la creme of the cotton-belt. It is true that above and below the arbitrary northern and southern limits are to be found, in the expressive vernacular of the country, "splendid lands;" but within these borders—upon the great alluvial plain of the Mississippi, on the margin of the river itself and its dependencies, Deer creek, Grand lake, Arkansas river, the Yazoo, Lake Washington, etc.—is the veritable land of Dixie, land of cotton. Elsewhere, cotton can be grown undoubtedly; here it grows itself. In "the hills," as all the upland southern country is in this region denominated, lands will wear out, the yield become less and less, rotation of crops must be resorted to, costly fertilizers applied. Here, year after year, the soil loyally fulfills its manifest destiny, rewarding industry with superabundance, and often responding to the slight and intermittent culture of the sluggard with the undeserved and munificent largess of a bale to the acre. The denizens of this region hold that the world was created expressly to grow and to consume cotton—they and their lands for the first purpose, the rest of mankind for the second. So far as their lands are concerned, they are right. Whoever has seen a swamp plantation in October with a bale to the acre open upon the stalks, the vast white expanse subdivided into rectangular "cuts," each separated from its fellows by straight black lines—the turn rows—and each resembling nothing so much as a smooth, soft, level bed draped with a snowy coverlet four feet thick neatly tucked in at the edges—he who has seen this knows what cotton-planting really is, and nobody else does. It is the most imposing agricultural phenomenon as yet evolved by the genius of modern civilization. An immense wheat field, white for the harvest, is "beautiful exceedingly," but then without examination one cannot even guess how much is wheat, how much is chaff, how much is cheat, whereas the snowy staple speaks for itself in millions upon millions of glistening rays, dazzling the beholder with their refulgent brightness.

As the steamer ascends the river, there come into view on either side long stretches of broad plantations, without tree or thicket or bush to break the uniformity, level as a floor to the eye, but really falling back by imperceptible degrees to the somber and silent forest that bounds the prospect. The huge gin-houses and massive smoke stacks and whitewashed villages of cabins lie on the front, all guarded against the lawless river by the heavy, continuous serpentine earthwork of the levee. The gradually unfolding landscape suggests to the observer the immense labor that has been required to transform into this scene of agricultural perfection the dense forest of gigantic trees and almost tropical profusion of undergrowth out of which it was evolved.—*Lippincott.*

Habits of Siberians.

Many of the habits and customs of these people are very singular. Along with much rudeness and simplicity, they have a high degree of ingenuity. At night, for instance, an Ostiak can tell the time very accurately by judging the position of the Great Bear; and as this constellation is constantly varying with the season, the operation involves on the part of the Ostiak a calculation of some magnitude. In common with all barbarous and semi-barbarous races, they manifest great dexterity in the use of weapons. In shooting small animals such as squirrels, hares, etc., for the sake of their furs, care is taken that the animal shall be struck on the head only; and in this the natives seldom fail, even though their rifles are very clumsy in construction. With the bow and arrow, which is the weapon most in use, they are equally dexterous. Their method of capturing salmon, as described by a Cossack officer who witnessed it, is peculiar. In marching through the country at the head of a detachment, he encamped one evening on the banks of a river; and on the following morning he observed one of the natives walk to a pool near at hand, into which he waded, and then stood motionless as a statue, his spear poised aloft, and his keen eyes fixed on the water before him. Not a movement indicated that life inhabited the figure, until, with lightning rapidity the spear was launched forward and as quickly withdrawn, a fine salmon quivering on its barbed point. Three times in twenty minutes was this operation performed, and each time a fish rewarded the native's skill. And yet their cleverness is but slightly applied to the arts of life. The Tungooses, for instance, use bear and reindeer skins to form their beds; but as they have never discovered the art of tanning, these articles when not in use are buried beneath the snow, by which means the hair is prevented from falling off. This same tribe, too, are remarkably improvident; they will consume nearly a week's provisions in one night, and go hungry the remaining six days. Over against this, however, must be placed their detestation of robbery, which is regarded by them as an unpardonable sin.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Anecdotes of an Outlaw.

Jesse James' nearest neighbors, on the corner of Thirteenth and Lafayette streets, speak in the highest terms of the departed outlaw. During the last snowstorm a number of young ladies at 1320 Lafayette street, were in the yard snowballing each other, when Jesse, to them known only as the quiet, neighborly Mr. Howard, chanced to pass the premises on his way home. In a spirit of mischief one of the ladies molded a snowball and threw it at Jesse, who burst into a hearty laugh, and gathering up a handful of snow began to throw back at his aggressors. With loud screams of laughter the ladies started to run down the hill, with the domesticated guerilla and train robber in close pursuit, showering snow on the fleeing bevy of beauties.

All speak in the highest terms of Mrs. James, and the neighbors were congratulating themselves upon the proximity of such agreeable neighbors, when Jesse's death disclosed to them the truth of the adage that all that glitters is not gold.

In the new directory just published, Jesse's name appears as Thomas Howard, but no vocation is given.

Jesse, among other accomplishments, could lay claim to being a good billiard player, and some of his evenings were spent at a saloon in South St. Joseph, where he could indulge his passion for the game with a number of young men who he often met. One dark night a young man said:

"Mr. Howard, I don't like the idea of going home to-night. It is dark, and a man may be held up."

"Where do you live?" asked the pseudo Mr. Howard.

"On the hill," was the reply.

"I'll see you home," said Jesse, "and nobody shall lay a hand on you while I am with you."

He kept his word. They went home together. The bare recollection, though, always produces a cold sweat on the young man's person.—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

Something in the Eye.

Wash out with water if possible, or have some friend turn the upper lid wrong-side out over a pencil, and this will usually discover the object, which can be removed by a blunt pointed pencil or penholder. To turn the lid over the person must look down while the operator takes the eyelashes between thumb and finger and reverses the lid over a pencil placed upon the lid. When a particle of steel or other substance is imbedded in the eye itself a physician must be sought at once.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

The name and fame of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup are known throughout the land and everywhere it is relied upon as the specific for coughs and colds.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

On June 16, 1880, the steamer Rodgers, purchased and fitted out by the United States, started from San Francisco in search of the Arctic exploring vessel Jeannette, which had been missing nearly two years. The last news received from the Rodgers was a dispatch forwarded from St. Lawrence bay, through a whaling bark, to Secretary of the Navy Hunt, and dated October 16, 1881. And now the New York *Herald* has received through Mr. Jackson, a special commissioner sent in search of the Jeannette survivors, a dispatch dated "from the banks of the Aldan river," which runs as follows: "I have just met a courier bearing dispatches from W. H. Gilder, the *Herald* correspondent with the Rodgers, whom the courier had accompanied from Kolymsk, on the Kolima river, to Verkhoyansk, 400 miles north of Yakutsk. Gilder had made a journey of 2,000 versts among the Chuckches. He was sent forward with the news that the Rodgers had been burned and sunk; that Lieutenant Berry, with the officers and crew, thirty-six in number, are at Tiapka, near Cape Serdze, and that a vessel should be sent for them as early as possible." The Rodgers was commanded by Lieutenant Robert M. Berry, and had on board a total of thirty-seven men.

Forest fires on Long Island have destroyed timber valued at more than $30,000.

The trial of Walter and James Malley and Blanche Douglass at New Haven, Conn., for the murder of Jennie Cramer, attracted much attention.

John Lennon, a New York tailor, aged thirty-six, returned home from a spree and attacked his wife with a knife, inflicting twenty-one wounds, from the effects of which she died soon after being taken to the hospital.

Fires caused serious losses the other day at Boston, Mass., Bridgeport and Seymour, Conn., and Rye Beach, N. H. At the last-named place the Farragut hotel, the largest hotel there, and all the cottages east of it, were destroyed.

A cyclone swept over the northern portion of Fayette county, Pa., the other evening killing three persons instantly, fatally injuring six others, uprooting orchards, unroofing and blowing down buildings and doing other damage to property. A hole was blown through the large distillery at Broadford, ruining a building which cost $50,000 and spilling into the river 600 barrels of whisky. Near Laurel Ridge John Winegrove was returning home with his team, and was within a short distance of the house when he was hurled from the wagon and badly bruised against trees. His horses were killed by falling timber. He found his home a ruin and his wife lying dead fifty feet from the house, with her babe, eleven months old, clasped in her arms and unhurt. The clothing of the other children, four in all, was on fire, and before the fire could be extinguished they were frightfully burned. The cyclone is described as having been in shape like a funnel, the little end being in front, wedge-like.

William Sindram was hanged in New York for murdering Mrs. Crave, the woman in whose house he had boarded. He showed no remorse for his crime and expressed himself as perfectly willing to die. The night before his execution Sindram passed in playing cards with another condemned murderer.

Six men were crossing the Hudson near Verplanck's Point in a small boat when it capsized and four of them were drowned.

General William L. Burt, a prominent railroad man and postmaster of Boston under General Grant, died the other day at Saratoga, N. Y., aged fifty-seven years.

Henry S. De Bevoise, mayor of Long Island City, Long Island, was arrested on a warrant issued to answer a civil action to discover what had become of a deficit of $112,-936.66 in the city's bond accounts.

The American Electric Light company, of Boston, started in that city with a great flourish of trumpets about a year ago, has failed. About 8,000 shares of the stock are said to have been sold in Boston, and charges of fraud are extensively circulated.

A United States marshal, on complaint of a depositor, arrested R. Porter Lee, president of the collapsed First National bank, of Buffalo, on a charge of embezzlement of depositors' funds. Herman J. Hall, to whom Lee transferred 578 shares of the bank's stock, and who owes the bank $440,000, according to Examiner Young's statement, was also taken into custody, charged with aiding and abetting Lee.

Strikes among many of the trades in New York city are in progress, and most of them have been successful. The Harmony mills, at Cohoes, N. Y., employing 5,500 operatives, have been closed.

South and West.

The Ford brothers, slayers of Jesse James, have been served with a warrant of arrest on a second charge of murder. The warrants were served by the sheriff of Ray county, Mo., and charged the Fords with complicity in the murder of Wood Hite, one of the James gang.

Charles Alkire was shot dead near Barnard, Mo., while attempting to arrest an unknown and heavily armed man who had been prowling around for several days, and who was believed to be insane. A sheriff's posse started in pursuit of the man, and in attempting to make his arrest killed him.

Carrollton, La., has been devastated by a cyclone. Houses, fences and trees were overthrown and a dozen persons were hurt more or less seriously.

In the United States supreme court at Charleston, S.C., the grand jury found a true bill against thirty-eight citizens of Boonville county, charging them with obstructing voters at Buford's Bridge Precinct at the election of November, 1880.

An Indian outbreak has taken place in Arizona.

The total loss at Brownsville, Mo., by the recent storm is estimated at $150,000. Eighteen dwellings and four churches were laid in ruins.

An Atcheson (Kansas) correspondent asserts positively that Frank James, brother of the late Jesse James, the Missouri outlaw, recently passed through that city with four other men, and that he was organizing a gang having for its object the extermination of the Ford Brothers and all others connected with the killing of Jesse.

George Bohannon, aged twenty, was hanged at Rolla, Mo., for killing William Hite in a drunken row, and at Corning, Ark., Luther B. Taylor suffered a similar fate for the murder of Riley Black.

Brown Pierce, a farmer living near Galveston, Texas, on going from a field to his dinner found his wife hanging from a door knob and his three children lying dead on the floor side by side. The supposition is that Mrs. Pierce strangled the children, and then took a strong dose of poison, after which she hanged herself.

Indians on the war-path in Arizona have killed twenty persons at the San Carlos agency and about the same number on Eagle Creek. At the latter place they killed a man named McMaster, his wife and children and ten Mexicans.

Five men captured a train at Ranger Station, Texas, and while four of them made prisoners of the train hands the fifth robbed the express car. Three sleeping Texas rangers who had been traveling on the train as guards fired on the robbers, who returned the fire, using the captured train hands as shields, and finally escaping with their plunder. Near Rincon, New Mexico, five men attempted to rob a train, but the train men and passengers appeared in such numbers that the robbers fled. The engine and the baggage and express cars were thrown from the track, the engineer and fireman were killed and an express messenger was badly wounded.

The dwelling-house of a Mr. Rideout, at Salmon River, Mo., was destroyed by fire, and two of his children perished in the flames. Mr. Rideout was badly burned while attempting to rescue them.

Monticello, Miss., has been almost completely destroyed by a tornado, only three houses in the town being left. Ten persons were killed instantly—five whites and five colored. The names of the whites are as follows: H. Wethersby, chancery clerk, Allen Sharp, Mrs. Cannon and baby and the Rev. S. W. Dale. Out of a population of 150 very few escaped without some injury. Between fifteen and twenty persons were seriously injured.

Sixty buildings at De Pere, Wis., including the principal business houses of the town, were destroyed by fire. At Lake City, Minn., five solid squares of business houses succumbed to the flames, causing a total loss of about $400,000.

At Greenfield, Mo., Robert Morris, while hunting, shot at what he supposed was some game in the bushes, and killed his brother.

Crop reports from numerous localities in the West present a favorable showing.

Later reports increased the number of persons killed at Monticello, Miss., by a cyclone to fifteen and the injured to thirty.

During a fight in New Mexico between the hostiles and Indian scouts and troops four scouts and three soldiers were killed and four soldiers wounded. A man who arrived at Lordsburg, N. M., from the Gila river says he assisted in burying twenty settlers, killed by the Indians, and that several others were missing.

The business part of Eau Claire, Wis., the second city in size in the State, and containing some of the largest saw-mills in the world, has been partly destroyed by fire. Sixty-three buildings were destroyed, the damage done being estimated at $250,000.

The tow steamer Little Eagle, while attempting to go through the draw-bridge at Hannibal, Mo., with a raft, was carried against the pier by a strong current and broken in two near the boilers. Three men employed on the boat were drowned.

John M. Walton, a wealthy farmer of St. Paul, Ind., was shot last January while sitting before his grate reading. A colored man was arrested for the deed, confessed, and charged that he had been employed to do the deed by Mrs. Walton and a neighbor, Oscar M. Garrett, between whom there had been criminal relations for years. All the parties to the crime were arrested, and Garrett was tried and acquitted. The other night a crowd of about fifty masked men visited the jail at Greensburg, took out Garrett and hanged him to a tree.

Portions of North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, have been visited by a cyclone which was heavily disastrous to life and property. In North Carolina the cyclone, commencing in Brunswick county and extending a width of 200 yards, traveled into Pender county, felling everything in its track. One church, two saw-mills and a large number of other buildings were destroyed. One child was killed, and two adults are known to be seriously injured. In Georgia the cyclone struck the lower edge of Bibb county and passed into adjacent counties. One old gentleman and a young lady were killed and many houses were unroofed. At King's Landing, Ala., three negroes were killed, and at Grave's Ferry, twenty-four miles above, two others were killed. Quite a number at the latter place were seriously wounded.

From Washington

The reception given the other evening by the President to the diplomatic corps, senators and members, with the ladies of their families, was largely attended.

The President has sent a message to Congress recommending an appropriation of $2,020,000 for restoring the Mississippi river levees.

Following is a schedule of the larger claims passed and allowances made by the House committee appointed to audit the expenses of the sickness and funeral of the late President Garfield: Allowances to Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield (less the amount paid the late President on account of his salary), $50,000; Dr. D. W. Bliss, $25,000; Dr. D. H. Agnew, $15,000; Dr. F. H. Hamilton, $15,000; Dr. Robert Reyburn, $10,000; Dr. S. M. Boynton, $10,000; Dr. Susan Edson, $10,000; William J. Crump (steward), $3,000; R. S. Jennings (for cooling apparatus), $1,000; navy department, expenses, $2,225.40; navy department, expenses of marine band, $527; William R. Speare (undertaker), $1,835.50; C. A. Benedict (coffin, etc.), $887.50; the Independent Ice company, $1,516.92; C. I. Jones, board, carriages, etc., at Elberon, $1,092.25. To the employes of the executive mansion during the illness of President Garfield the committee allowed additional pay, ranging from $120 to $375 each.

Orders have been given by the secretary of the navy to equip and send out the United States steamer Iroquois, lying at the Maire Island navy yard, California, to the rescue of the Rodgers, shipwrecked in the Polar regions while searching for the Jeannette.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of Theodore Canisius, of Illinois, to be United States consul at Apia and Joseph F. Swords, of the District of Columbia, to be United States consul at Trinidad.

Further nominations by the President: Alonzo Taft, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria; William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, to be minister resident to the Netherlands; Nicholas Fish, of New York, to be minister resident to Belgium; John P. Francis, of New York, to be charge d'affaires to Portugal; J. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, to be charge d'affaires to Denmark; Adam Badeau, of New York, to be consul-general at Havana; Harry L. Slaght, of New York, to be consul at Prescott. Judge Taft is well-known as President Grant's attorney-general; Nicholas Fish as a son of Hamilton Fish, President Grant's secretary, and formerly minister resident in Switzerland; John M. Francis as for many years editor of the Troy *Times*, and formerly minister to Greece, and Adam Badeau as General Grant's biographer and formerly consul-general in London.

The case of Hallet Kilbourn against J. G. Thompson, ex-sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, for damages claimed to have been incurred by defendant arresting him (Kilbourn) in 1876 and taking him to the jail, where he was confined for forty-five days and released under a writ of habeas corpus, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $100,000.

Ex-Secretary Blaine testified before the House foreign affairs committee that Shipherd had perjured himself in regard to many of his statements concerning the Peruvian scandal.

In the Washington criminal court the question of Guiteau's appeal was talked over and it was decided to hear arguments on the bill of exceptions. Mr. Charles Reed appeared as counsel for Guiteau, Mr. Scoville having withdrawn from the case. Judge Cartter said the court had seen a letter from Mr. Scoville, announcing his withdrawal from the case. The court did not propose to have this case tried by the newspapers in advance, and all of the letter would not be made public. In the part made public Mr. Scoville says the imperative cause of his retirement is his inability, without ruin to his family, to remain on the case.

Foreign News.

Thirty-five persons were reported killed by an explosion in a colliery near Sunderland, England.

A bailiff was shot dead near Limerick, Ireland, and a rent agent was shot in the legs by disguised men at Castle Island.

Jews are flocking to Odessa, Russia, from Balta and the vicinity of that town. All their houses are said to have been wrecked and their property destroyed. The number of families that have been ruined is very large.

The inhabitants on the coast of Labrador are without food, and some of them, including two men and several children, have died of starvation.

Fifteen persons were killed by a colliery explosion in West Stanley, England.

An Irish bailiff in the employ of Lord Leconfield has been found dead with his head fractured.

The grand jury at Reading, England, indicted Roderick Maclean for the attempted assassination of Queen Victoria on March 2, and the prisoner's trial at once began. He pleaded not guilty, and his counsel made insanity the ground for defense. The superintendents of two insane asylums testified that Maclean was insane. The jury found the prisoner not guilty on the ground of insanity.

Maclean, who shot at Queen Victoria, is to be kept in custody during the queen's pleasure.

Forty persons were injured, some with fatal results, and fully a thousand houses destroyed during the progress of anti-Jewish riots at Balta, Russia.

Political massacres have recommenced in Mandalay, Burmah. King Thebaw has put to death an inferior wife, two half sisters, the chancellor of the exchequer and fifty of their relatives.

Charles R. Darwin, the eminent philosopher and naturalist, author of "The Origin of Species" and other well-known works on the descent of man, died a few days ago at his residence near Orpington, England, aged seventy-three years.

From Odessa, Russia, intelligence is received of horrible outrages against the Jews in the neighboring Russian towns. Whole streets were sacked and the rioting assumed the character of a struggle for the annihilation of the Jews. At Balta whole streets of houses were wrecked and 2,000 Jewish families were ruined Ilopolo, near Odessa, was partially burned.

Sixty Irish families have just been evicted by the Marquis of Sligo.

In the first three months this year 3,892 persons were evicted in Ireland. The total number of arrests thus far amounts to over 900.

Mr. Parnell has surrendered his parole and returned to imprisonment at Kilmainham jail.

The late Charles Darwin was buried in Westminster Abbey, an honor seldom granted.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

An affirmative answer was reported from the judiciary committee to the inquiry whether a retired United States army officer can lawfully hold a civil office under the United States.... A resolution was adopted calling for a copy of the diplomatic correspondence which passed in the early part of 1876 between the United States minister in Madrid and the Spanish secretary of state, concerning cases of citizens of the United States condemned to death in Cuba.... The agricultural appropriation bill, the total of which was $414,780, was passed.... A message was received from the President submitting the question of a proposed congress of American republics to the action of that body.

The Senate unanimously insisted on its amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill for a ratable distribution of special mail facilities on trunk lines.... The Mississippi river improvement bill was further debated, Messrs. Jones and Garland making appeals for relief for the people of the flooded districts.

A communication was received from the President recommending an appropriation asked for by the secretary of the navy for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus referred.... Bills were introduced: To refund and distribute among the cotton-producing States, for the support of common schools, the proceeds of the cotton tax; to appoint a special commissioner to promote commercial intercourse with certain Central and South American countries.... Mr. Morgan introduced a bill for the encouragement of closer commercial relations between the United States and the South American countries. It provides for the holding of a convention in Washington the present year, with a view to the construction of a through railway line along the eastern slope of the great mountain chain from Central America to Chili, and the establishment of other facilities of communication.... Messrs. Bayard and Pendleton made speeches favoring the Mississippi improvement bill.

House.

A joint resolution was passed appropriating $465,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the current fiscal year.... A bill was passed to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea, changing the method of determining the amount of space to be allowed each passenger from superficial to cubic measurement.

The Utah contested election case came up and Mr. Cannon made a vigorous defense of Mormonism. The vote taken on the resolution of the minority, declaring Cannon entitled to the seat, was 79 yeas to 123 nays. The majority resolution, declaring that neither Cannon nor Campbell is entitled to the seat was then adopted without a division.... Majority and minority reports of the committee appointed to audit the expenses of the sickness and burial of President Garfield were presented. The minority report says that the sums recommended to be paid by the majority is excessive.

The bill appropriating $50,000 for the removal of obstructions from Hell Gate was passed.... A resolution was offered and referred calling on the President for all correspondence relative to the monetary conference since its adjournment in 1881, and asking whether or not delegates to the adjourned conference have or will be appointed.... Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a resolution, which was referred, approving the action of the President in issuing invitations to the proposed peace congress, and recommending that a similar invitation be extended to the Canadian government.... A bill was introduced appropriating $1,000,000 for the erection of a presidential mansion in Washington. A bill was introduced by Mr. Ford, of Missouri (by request), providing for the expenditure of $75,000,000 in improving the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers and their tributaries; the work to be done under the direction of a commission. Of this sum $50,000,000 is to be used in improving the Mississippi below Cairo.... A bill was introduced appropriating $200,000 for the payment of the cost of surveys and the expenses of the Mississippi river commission.

A Town Destroyed by a Cyclone.

A terrific cyclone swept over the town of Brownsville, Saline county, Mo., at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The entire business portion of the town was demolished and seven persons were killed and between twenty and thirty others badly injured. The storm came up so suddenly that the first intimation the people had was a sudden roaring sound, which was immediately followed by the appearance of a large, black, funnel-shaped cloud, coming from the southwest, at the rate of at least 100 miles per hour. When the cloud was first noticed it was apparently about two miles distant, and perhaps fifty yards above the earth. When it reached the western part of the town it dropped down almost to the ground, and seemed to draw everything within a radius of several hundred yards up into the mouth of the funnel. It swept through the town, laying everything to waste in its path. Two-story brick business houses were picked up like straws and whirled and twisted into shapeless ruins. Frame dwellings were carried some distance and dropped, smashing them into fine kindling wood. Heavy timbers were carried several hundred yards through the air, and, falling end downward stuck several feet into the ground. Occasionally the funnel seemed to strike the earth, and would rebound some distance into the air, only to fall again and continue its work of destruction.

The storm lasted less than two minutes, but during the short space of time about twenty business houses and dwellings were leveled to the ground. The storm came up so suddenly that the people had no time for preparation, and, in fact, scarcely any one knew what was coming until the storm was upon them. The people in the streets were picked up and carried various distances and hurled to the ground dead or bruised, almost beyond recognition, while those in the buildings were buried by the falling walls and debris. For some time after the storm passed the people who were uninjured were so terribly excited that nothing could be done. When they at last recovered from their consternation search for the dead and wounded was commenced. It was at first supposed that at least fifty persons had been killed, but a thorough search revealed that only seven had been killed outright.

Fatal Fire on a Steamer.

The City of Sanford was a freight steamer plying between Jacksonville and Sanford, Fla. On her last trip to Jacksonville, and when within four miles of that city, fire was discovered in the port bunkers among the wood alongside the boiler and doubtless originating from the engine. The alarm was quickly given by the fireman, who at once awakened Purser Stead, who rushed through the saloon to the cabins to wake the passengers, bursting in several of the doors in his efforts to arouse the sleepers. Some of the passengers assert that the purser told them to take their time, but he denies the truth of the statement. Before the purser could get back to his cabin to save the steamer's books, papers, etc., the saloon was filled with smoke and the stairway leading to the main deck enveloped in a sheet of flame. The captain, as soon as he comprehended the situation, immediately rushed up to the pilot-house, headed his boat inshore and grounded her in three feet of water within thirty feet of the shore.

By this time the steamer was wrapped in flames, the northeast wind sweeping them through her fore and aft. The passengers were up in various stages of apparel. A group of five was on the rear deck, where the captain urged them to leap overboard into the shallow water. During the brief discussion Miss Ireland fell overboard, and the stern wheel, still turning, caught her dress and was about dragging her under its paddles, when the captain sprang overboard and extricated her. Mr. Ireland, who jumped after her, was caught in the wheel and was also rescued by Captain Roberts. Mrs. Ireland and her little daughter and Mrs. Keep and her little son were then left on the deck. The ladies were about to jump overboard, when the two children, seized with panic at the heat and the fearful surroundings, ran back into the blazing saloon, and mother's love, stronger than fear of death, urged the two ladies after them. The four disappeared in the fiery furnace and were burned to a crisp. Their remains were found afterward under their respective staterooms. They were but charred and blackened trunks, grasping the almost unrecognizable bodies of their children.

Mr. G. H. Downer jumped overboard, but became exhausted before help reached him and sank while uttering a mournful cry for help. Captain Shartelle was an expert swimmer and seaman, and he was drowned, no one knows how. The stewardess and a cripple named Smith sprang overboard and floated about until finally the stewardess reached a lifecraft, and Smith, when about to sink, was rescued by Purser Stead with a gangplank. All three were picked up by the relief steamer Bird. Many of the passengers and crew sprang overboard in the shallow water and were saved, with the exception of two negroes who died. Eleven persons in all lost their lives. Out of ten cabin passengers only C. J. Ireland, Miss Ireland, E. F. Smith and V. F. Falaney were saved. Of the three ladies on board two were lost.

A Russian's Ruse.

A sly timber merchant at Odessa got the best of a couple of Russian railway companies a little while ago. He made a contract with them for the delivery of a large quantity of timber within a given time and deposited $10.000 as security to carry out his agreement, upon the condition that the companies would carry the merchandise gratis. Trainload upon trainload reached the city stations, the companies successively declining the timber as not being equal to what was contracted for. Fresh orders were sent out to his agents for a better quality, and more trainloads brought more timber of objectional description which the wily trader invariably disposed of to local merchants. The freights alone represented a fortune tenfold the amount of his cash deposit, and having realized he coolly threw up his contract, allowing the companies to divide his security.

Some Traits of Indian Life.

Among the many amiable traits which distinguish the character of the American Indians that of conjugal affection and fidelity is not the least remarkable. When a couple is newly married the husband, without saying a single word upon the subject, takes considerable pains to please his wife, and by repeated proofs of his skill and abilities in the art of hunting to make her sensible that she can be happy with him, and that she will not want while they live together. At daybreak he will be off with his gun, and often by breakfast time returns home with a deer, turkey or some other game. He endeavors to make it appear that it is in his power to bring provisions home whenever he pleases; and his wife, proud of having such a good hunter for a husband, does her utmost to serve him and make herself agreeable. The more a man does for his wife's comfort the more he is esteemed, particularly by the women, who will say this man surely loves his wife.

"In the year 1762," says Mr. Heckerwelder, in his interesting account of the American Indians, "I was witness to a remarkable instance of the disposition of Indians to indulge their wives. There was a famine in the land, and a sick Indian woman expressed a great desire for a mess of Indian corn. Her husband having heard that a trader at Lower Sandusky, Ohio, had a little, set off on horseback for that place, one hundred miles distant, and returned with as much corn as filled his hat crown, for which he gave his horse in exchange, and came home on foot, bringing his saddle back with him." It very seldom happens that an Indian condescends to quarrel with his wife or abuse her, though she has given him just cause. In such a case the man, without replying or saying a single word, will take his gun and go into the woods and remain there a week or perhaps a fortnight, living on the meat he has killed, before he returns home again, well knowing he cannot inflict a greater punishment on his wife for her conduct to him than by absenting himself for a while, for she is not only kept in suspense, uncertain whether he will return again, but is soon reported a bad and quarrelsome woman; for, as on these occasions, an Indian does not tell his wife on what day or time he will return, which he never fails to do when on good terms, she is at once put to shame by her neighbors, who, soon suspecting something, do not fail to put such questions as she cannot answer. When at length he does return she endeavors to let him see by her attentions that she has repented, though neither speak to each other a single word on the subject of what has passed; and as his children, if he has any, will on his return hang about him and soothe him with their caresses, he is, on their account, ready to forgive, or at least not to say anything unpleasant to their mother. If these traits in the conduct of the untutored Indians in domestic life put the manners of more civilized nations to the blush, how much more severe is the reproach to social life contained in the following account: "In the year 1771," says the author already named, "while I was residing on the Big Beaver, I passed by the door of an Indian who was a trader, and had a quantity of goods in his house. He was going with his wife to Pittsburg, and they were shutting up the house. As no person remained in it during their absence this shutting was nothing more than putting a large hominy pounding block outside the door to keep it closed. As I was looking at the man with attention, while he was so employed, he addressed me in these words:

"'See, my friend, this is an Indian lock that I am putting on my door.'

"'Well enough,' I answered; 'but I see you leave much property in the house; are you not afraid those articles will be stolen while you are gone?'

"'Stolen! By whom?'

"'By the Indians, to be sure.'

"'No, no,' he replied; 'no Indian would do such a thing; and unless a white man or white people should happen this way, I shall find all safe on my return.'"

Tony Pastor in Trouble.

Tony Pastor, of New York, who is now with his inimitable variety combination, making a tour of the principal cities of the Union, is recognized as the leading character vocalist and variety performer of the United States. He owns and runs a first-class theater on Broadway, New York city, and has gathered about him the best troupe of variety artists that could be obtained The company has just completed a brilliant engagement at the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, and after the present tour they will reappear in Tony Pastor's own theater in New York city. Mr. Pastor is the originator of his peculiar school of character singing, and has made himself immensely popular, having realized by his talents a large fortune.

The writer of this article met Mr. Pastor recently at the Bingham House, in Philadelphia, and found him as genial in private as he is amusing before the public. During our conversation I inquired as to his physical health, and he replied that, notwithstanding the strain upon him in the discharge of his professional duties, it was excellent. He had occasionally severe pains, either the result of rheumatic attacks or colds, but any complaints of that character never troubled him long, as he had found out a remedy for all such annoying affections. I asked him what the remedy was, and he replied, "St. Jacobs Oil." I then learned from Mr. Pastor that he considered the Great German Remedy an excellent preparation for the cure or relief of rheumatism, and that it was about the only thing used among professional people for that distressing complaint. He took bottles of it with him whenever he went traveling, and would not be without it, and knew that it was very popular with a number of members of his own company. A conversation held subsequently with various members of the organization revealed the fact that St. Jacobs Oil had been performing most invaluable service for them in the way of curing them of rheumatism. Nearly every artist in the troupe used it, and was enthusiastic in its praise, and the writer was really forced to the conclusion that Tony Pastor was certainly in luck in having so valuable an article known and employed by his inimitably good company of performers, for it enabled every one to be always in his place, thus insuring comfort to the management and genuine satisfaction to the public. Tony Pastor would certainly be in trouble without St. Jacobs Oil. At least, other managers whose artists have been temporarily unsupplied have noticed the difference between St. Jacobs Oil in stock and St. Jacobs Oil out of stock—among the members of their companies.—New York Clipper.

Flogged for Non-Payment of Taxes.

A recent trial, which ended with the acquittal of certain peasants in the Russian province of Vyatka who had beaten the chief of police half dead, brought out some disgraceful facts concerning the way in which taxes are collected in some parts of Russia. It was shown that of about 1,000 peasants living in the district 797 had been flogged for non-payment of taxes in the short period from 1878 to 1880. The rural authorities were fully aware that it was from sheer poverty, and from no other cause, that the peasants were in default, and consequently they presented a petition to the governor for a remission of the payments due. The police intervened, nevertheless, assembled the rural tribunal, brought the peasants before the judges, and had them all sentenced to receive so many lashes, threatening that if this were not done they would have the judges themselves flogged.

"All through advertising," remarked ex-Mayor Gregory to us as he went homeward with a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, "that I bought this. Your paper contains so many wonderful cures—of course they are facts—and so I thought I'd try a bottle for the rheumatism."—Madison (Wis.) Daily Democrat.

The three great ports of the world are London, Liverpool and New York. During 1880 they reached their highest trade figures, the imports being at London about $700,000,000, Liverpool $500,000,000 and New York $539,000,-000.

A HUMAN BAROMETER.

The Real Relation between the Human Body and the Weather Scientifically Explained.

[Scientific American.]

One of the most valuable developments of modern science along the line of human necessity is the National Weather Bureau at Washington. Experience has shown that eighty-six per cent. of the predictions of the signal service are accurate; and these predictions are unquestionably of the greatest advantage to the seaman, the agriculturist and the entire commercial world. The service has proven its necessity by its usefulness, for in past times the facilities for foretelling atmospheric changes were meager indeed. The only indications our fathers had of coming changes in the weather were aching limbs, twitching joints or painful corns. These "indications," though crude, were usually correct, and hence naturally suggest the inquiry as to the relation between the human system and the weather. The body is unquestionably an excellent barometer. It foretells changes in the atmosphere long before they occur, and this fact has been taken advantage of by physicians who, when all other agencies fail, prescribe a change of air, thus hoping the body may find an atmospheric condition better suited to its needs. And yet the real relation between the human body and the weather has never been fully understood, nor has there ever been, until now, a correct explanation of what rheumatism (which seems in league with the atmosphere) really is. It was originally thought by many to be a trouble in the joints, and as such was treated in the most strange, not to say ridiculous manner. This theory became dispelled when the same trouble attacked the muscles, and the feeling then prevailed that it was purely a muscular disorder. But this idea was found to be too narrow, and now it is universally conceded that rheumatism is a blood disease. And what a terrible disease it is. It often comes without warning and prostrates the system with agony. Again its beginning is gradual, and its growth slow. In its acute form it manifests itself in every conceivable shape and always accompanied by intense pain. At one time it is inflammatory, at another neuralgic. Sometimes it assumes the form of gout, and again that of pleurisy or lumbago; but in whatever manner it appears it is terribly painful and always to be dreaded. The pain and annoyance of rheumatism are increased by its great danger, for it is liable to attack the brain or heart at any moment, thereby causing instant death. Indeed, nearly every case of heart disease with all its dreadful suddenness which has ever occurred, can be traced more or less directly to rheumatic causes. In its chronic form it stiffens the joints, contracts the muscles, undermines the health and ruins the life. It frequently attacks men and women who are apparently in perfect health. Indeed, it is as greatly to be dreaded as any possible form of physical woe.

But, however severe its effects may be, the exact cause of this blood trouble has been an undecided question, and it is only within the past year that any decision upon the subject has been reached. In order to fully determine what the cause of rheumatic disorders really was, certain authorities sent letters of inquiry from Washington to the leading practicing physicians of the land, and these inquiries were responded to quite generally, thus furnishing data of great value to science and mankind. The views held by the doctors are of a varied nature, but so overwhelming a proportion hold to one belief as to leave but little doubt that it is the correct one. This belief, briefly stated, is that uric acid in the blood causes rheumatism, and that it is only by removing this poisonous acid that rheumatic or neuralgic troubles in all their terrible forms can be cured. This being true, the important question arises: "How does this poisonous uric acid get into the blood, and how can it best be removed?" Uric acid is a waste material of the body which the kidneys should carry out, but because they are weakened they cannot throw it from the system. Restore the kidneys and you restore the power that will force the uric acid from the system and thus banish the rheumatic agonies which it causes. This is reason; it is science. No one whose kidneys are in a perfect condition was ever troubled with rheumatism, and no rheumatic sufferer, however slight the pain may be, has perfect kidneys. The conclusion of this truth is inevitable: perfect kidneys mean freedom from rheumatism.

When rheumatism has manifested itself in any special part of the body, attempts have usually been made to treat that part of the body. As a result the pain has departed but the disease has remained, lying subtly concealed and ready to break out at some unexpected moment. Checking the pain in any single locality only scatters the disease through the system, when if the seat of the disorder, which are the kidneys, were reached a complete cure would be the result. The way, therefore, to expel this rank and poisonous acid before it assumes an inflammatory or chronic form is by keeping the kidneys in absolute health. This is no easy thing to do, and no means has, until the past few years, been known which would successfully reach and affect these great organs. At last, however, scientists have discovered that the leaves of a tropical plant, previously but little known to science and unknown to medicine, possessed marvelous qualities adapted for the kidneys. These leaves have been skillfully combined in the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is, up to the present time, the only known preparation that acts so directly upon the kidneys as to effectually cure the various dangerous forms of kidney disease, and hence remove all uric acid from the blood. As a result the cures it has been the means of performing are really very remarkable. Indeed, there are thousands of persons in America to-day who owe their restoration in health and entire freedom from rheumatism to this simple yet powerful remedy, which is known universally, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., and sold in every drug store in the land.

From the doctors in the various cities of the United States who have certified over their own signatures to the scientific statement that uric acid in the blood is the cause of rheumatism, are a large number of Boston physicians among them being Dr. A. P. Lighthill, Dr. John B. Foley, Dr. Fred J. Garbit, Dr. M. L. Chamberlain, Dr. Albert N. Blodgett, Dr. John B. Sharp, Dr. Charles W. Stevens, Dr. Henry W. Bradford, Dr. Timothy H. Smith, Dr. Charles M. Newell, Dr. William A. Dunn, Dr. J. F. Perry, Dr. John Burke, Dr. Michael F. Gavin, Dr. Aaron Young, Dr. Elisha S. Rowland, Dr. Otis Gray Randall, Dr. Stephen C. Martin, Dr. George F. Bigelow, Dr. O. W. Dow, Dr. Morris P. Wheeler, Dr. Robert W. Newell, Dr. Franklin F. Patch, Dr. Darius Wilson, Dr. William F. Cornell, Dr. Henry Sohl, Dr. Nathaniel Downes, Dr. William K. Ripley, Dr. George C. Shattuck, Dr. William Ingalls, Dr. J. P. Oliver, Dr. Joseph F. Gould, Dr. Wilson Atwood, Dr. A. Fernald, Dr. Francis H. Brown, and Dr. Hamilton Osgood.

The theory of the doctors as above explained finds its confirmation in the fact that when the kidneys have been cured, rheumatism is completely removed. This is not, of course, always accomplished instantly, for in a disease so subtle, the cure is often very slow, but under no other plan can any hope of permanent relief ever be found. There are hundreds of cases on record during the present winter of persons afflicted with rheumatic troubles of the worst order who have been entirely cured by following the theory above stated and using the remedy mentioned. Many of these persons had the very worst possible symptoms. Vague aches in different portions of the body were followed by agonies the most intense in some particular spot. Acute and throbbing pains succeeded each other and the coursing poisonous acid inflamed all the veins. Troubles which began with slight disorders increased to derangements the most serious. It is sad to think that all this suffering was endured when it could have been so easily relieved. Acting under the theory and using the remedy above mentioned the kidneys could have been restored to their usual vigor, the uric poison expelled from the system, the inflammation removed and the pain entirely banished.

These are some of the real and scientific facts regarding rheumatism, attested by the highest authority and they are, beyond question, the only correct ones ever brought forth. We are aware they are advanced ideas, but ten years hence they will be the accepted belief and practice of the world. If people suffer from rheumatic troubles in the future and with these plain truths before them, they certainly can blame no one but themselves.

Mr. Longfellow and Children.

Mr. Longfellow had a peculiar gift for ingratiating himself into the good-will of children, and always showed a keen appreciation of their bright speeches. He was one day walking in a garden with a little five-years maiden who was fond of poetry and occasionally "made up some" herself. "I too am fond of poetry," he said to her. "Suppose you give me a little of yours this beautiful morning?" "Think," cried he afterward to a friend who tells the story, throwing up his hand, his eyes sparkling with merriment, "think what her answer was. She said, 'Oh, Mr. Longfellow, it doesn't always come when you want it.' Ah, me, how true, how true!" Several months later the friend and the little girl called at the poet's home. After showing his little friend many things of interest in his study, and especially delighting himself at her amazement on telling her he "supposed the Ancient Mariner came out of the inkstand upon his table" (it once belonged to Coleridge), he said in a low tone, as if thinking aloud: "It doesn't always come when you want it!"

Mountains Under the Earth.

Observations in the St. Gothard tunnel show that the rate of increase of internal temperature is slower there than beneath plain countries and slowest where the mountain is highest. This should not be the case, perceptibly, were the earth cooling as a uniform solid. Assuming these rates to be uniform, and allowing for the cold due to the elevation, it is easy to calculate the depths at which any particular temperature would be reached. If there be a molten nucleus, its surface should be a surface of uniform temperature. But the depth at which a temperature of fusion can be reached will be found far greater under the mountains than under the plains. Hence it is argued that the solid crust must have protuberances below answering to the mountains above.

The Division of the States.

The old conventional division of the States of the Union into Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western continues, notwithstanding the great increase of population Westward and the consequent shifting of the lines. Chicago, once upon the outpost of the far Northwest now speaks of the Northwest as being as far from her as she is from New York. But it is found convenient to continue the old grouping of States, not because it is accurate, but because of the absence of any other generally adopted division descriptive of the location of groups of them. Henry Gannett, of the census bureau, proposes a new classification based upon the natural lines of the Atlantic coast, the Mississippi valley and the Rocky mountains. These are subdivided for greater convenience of classification as follows: (1) The North Atlantic States, comprising the six New England States and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; total, nine; (2) the South Atlantic States, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina Georgia and Florida, these making eight, or, if we count among them the District of Columbia as another unit, nine; (3) the North Central States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, making eleven; (4) the South Central States, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, making seven, or with Indian Territory as another unit, eight; (5) the Western States, now mostly Territories, but reckoning in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California, eleven in all. This is much better than the existing plan, but so great is the power of habit that it will be difficult to have this classification adopted as a substitute for one in use commonly for generations.—*Chicago Times.*

Nature Demands a Tonic

When the nerves are unstrung, the head aches the appetite is poor or variable, the sleep disturbed, and a general depreciation of vital power is experienced. Such a state of thing cannot long exist without the development of serious disease. The most active and genial invigorant known is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The absolute purity of its spirituous basis and botanic ingredients gives it a permanent claim to public confidence, and its surpassing medicinal value is admitted by medical men of distinction, by whom it is widely used in private practice. For fever and ague—both as a preventive and remedy—dyspepsia, liver complaint, bilious remittent fever, constipation, choleraic complaints, flatulence, and all intestinal disorders, it is a thoroughly reliable remedy. It is the anti-febrile specific par excellence of the malarial districts of this and other countries, where diseases born of miasma prevail, and as a general household remedy it is also universally esteemed.

The manufacture of oleomargarine in St. Louis has been investigated by the board of health, and proof was obtained of the use of fat from horses and dogs.

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Jarrettsville, Horford Co., Md., Jan. 3, 1879.
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THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime, live weight	11¾ @	12¾
Calves—Com'n to Choice Veals	6 @	9
Sheep	6¼ @	7¾
Lambs	7 @	8
Hogs—Live	7 @	7¾
Dressed, city	9¾ @	9¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 70 @	8 50
Western, good to choice	5 80 @	8 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red, new	1 43 @	1 44
No. 1 White, new	1 38¾ @	1 38¾
Rye—State	96 @	96
Barley—Two-rowed State	92 @	98
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	89¾ @	95
Yellow Southern	84 @	84
Oats—White State	60 @	64
Mixed Western	58 @	60
Hay—Prime Timothy	90 @	1 00
Straw—No. 1, Rye	60 @	65
Hops—State, 1881, choice	22 @	23
Pork—Mess, new, for export	18 25 @	18 50
Lard—City Steam	11 40 @	11 40
Refined	11 50 @	11 50
Petroleum—Crude	6¾ @	7¼
Refined	7¼ @	7¾
Butter—State Creamery, fine	30 @	32
Dairy	28 @	29
Western Im. Creamery	24 @	28
Factory	10 @	23
Cheese—State Factory	13¼ @	13¾
Skims	2 @	6¾
Western	8 @	12½
Eggs—State and Penn	17 @	17½
Potatoes—Early Rose, State, bbl	3 25 @	3 50
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Good to choice	6 85 @	7 20
Lambs—Western	7 00 @	7 50
Sheep—Western	6 25 @	6 75
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	7 10 @	7 40
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 75 @	7 25
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth	1 47 @	1 47
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	68¼ @	69
Oats—No. 2 Mix. West	47 @	47
Barley—Two-rowed State	90 @	90
BOSTON.		
Beef—Extra plate and family	14 50 @	16 00
Hogs—Live	7¼ @	8
Hogs—City Dressed	9¼ @	9¾
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	14 50 @	15 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	8 00 @	9 00
Corn—High Mixed	90 @	91
Oats—Extra White	66 @	70
Rye—State	95 @	99
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	44 @	46
Unwashed " "	30 @	31
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Extra quality	7 25 @	7 75
Sheep—Live weight	6¼ @	7¾
Lambs	7¾ @	8¼
Hogs, Northern, d. w.	8¾ @	8¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	6 25 @	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 51 @	1 51
Rye—State	97 @	97
Corn—State Yellow	69¼ @	69¾
Oats—Mixed	62 @	62
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	35 @	37
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13½ @	13¾
Petroleum—Crude	6 @	7
Refined	7¾ @	7¾

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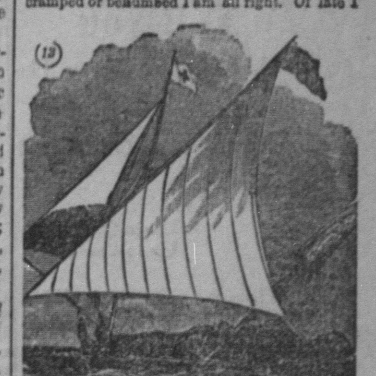
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[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

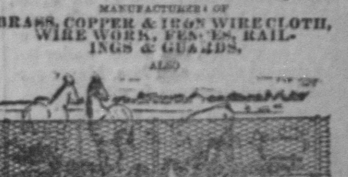
"During my trip down the River Tagus, in Spain," said Captain Boyton to a representative of this journal in a recent conversation by the sea shore, "I had to 'shoot' 105 waterfalls, the largest being about eighty-five feet, and innumerable rapids. Crossing the Straits of Messina, I had three ribs broken in a fight with sharks; and coming down the Somane, a river in France, I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled huntsman. Although this was not very pleasant and might be termed dangerous, I fear nothing more on my trip than intense cold; for, as long as my limbs are free and easy and not cramped or benumbed I am all right. Of late I



carry a stock of St. Jacobs Oil in my little boat—[The Captain calls it "Baby Mine," and has stored therein signal rockets, thermometer, compass, provisions, etc.]—and I have but little trouble. Before starting out I rub myself thoroughly with the article, and its action upon the muscles is wonderful. From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this Great German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with rheumatism for years; by my advice they used the Oil and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without it." The Captain became very enthusiastic on the subject of St. Jacobs Oil, and when we left him he was still citing instances of the curative qualities of the Great German Remedy to a party around him.

NYNU—16

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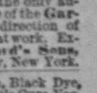
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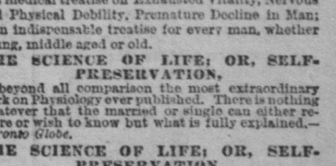
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